THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY.

THE RAMPANT ANGLO-SAXON IN THE STRAITS. The *Straits Times* says, "a dignified spectacle was presented at the Police Court of Captain Ellis, the Master Attendant himself a Magistrate, being arraigned before the Senior Police Magistrate, and convicted of a criminal assault upon a native serang and fined $2 and costs. Major Dunlop, Inspector General of Police and Major Grey, Superintendent of Prisons, were bound over on their own recognisances to come up for judgment before the Supreme Court for contempt of Court when called upon." All this is very edifying.

THE NEUE FREIE PRESSE of Vienna, which is supposed to have access to exceptional sources of information on Masonic subjects, gives the following statistics of the recognized lodges :—In Germany, 342; Switzerland, 33; Hungary, 44; Roumania, 11; Servia, 1; Ireland, 330; Gibralter, 5; Malta, 4; Sweden and Norway, 18; France, 287; Spain, 300; Portugal, 22; Italy, 110, Greece, 11; Turkey, 26, Egypt, 28; various parts of Africa, 25; South African colonies, 61; Aden, 1: India, 118; among the Islands of the India seas 16; China, 13; Japan, 6; Australia, 226; the Australian Island, 4; New Zealand, 84; the United States of North America, 9,894; Canada 535; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; Mexico, 13; Brazil, 256; in the other South American States, 179—altogether about 1,500 lodges. The number of Freemasons on December 31, 1878, exceeded five millions. It will be observed that there are some very important omissions in the enumeration of the Viennese paper. Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Russia, have been quite passed over.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE has the following: "The Gya line has six pot sleepers to each rail, and as the rails are thirty feet long of course the sleepers are at five feet intervals. Is it surprising that the line should give way, especially as the ballast used on that apology for a road, is fine silt that will wash away with the first rain? Somebody we expect made money out of the road, but that is nothing unusual in Government undertakings."

ON THE MORNING of May 29th a disaster occurred to the British colonial forces in Besutoland, the Intombe massacre having been repeated on a small scale. A troop of Yeomanry, belonging to the forces investing the Morosis Mountain, was attacked by the Basutos, who drove in the sentries, assegaied six men in their tents, and dangerously wounded fifteen others. The men who were in this corps came from the Dutch districts of this colony, and have been regarded always as best able to fight the natives because they understand their tactics.

FIVE VILLAGES in the province of Catania in Sicily were lately destroyed by earthquake. Ten persons were killed, and several injured, and the inhabitants were flying from the district *en masse*.

FRESH INUNDATIONS have taken place in Moravia, Galicia, Silesia, and Hungary. Half Troppan is under water. The whole of the hay harvest has been destroyed. The railway from Granica to Warsaw is interrupted. Seven iron bridges have been demolished. The Danube is rising.

THERE WAS A SCENE in the French Assembly. The *Home and Colonial Mail* gives the following account of it:

It was more uproarious, more disgraceful in character than any of its predecessors, and its promoters were again the Bonapartists. The subject of discussion was M Jules Ferry's Bill on Public Instruction. M. Paul de Cassagnac was the first to ascend the tribune, and it was evident from the crowds present in the public galleries—including many ladies—that a scene was expected. M. Paul de Cassagnac lost no time in lighting his fuse. He characterised a speech of M. Ferry at Epinal as malevolent, but withdrew that expression on being called to order by the President. Soon, however, he made matters worse. The Minister, he affirmed, had asserted that Catholics had falsified texts. It would, on the contrary, be proved that in the Republican party falsification of texts was no new thing, and that a Government which reckoned among its members M. Tirard had no right to speak of falsification. M. Gambetta again interfered, this time proposing that the speaker should be censured, the censure carrying with it temporary exclusion. At once the House was in confusion. The Bonapartists fuse had taken effect and the train was fired. The Bonapartists flew to the Ministerial benches, shook their fists in Ministerial faces, and one Ministerial throat, it is said, was forcibly seized. Members of the Left went to the assistance of the Ministers, and personal encounters are recorded between members of the Right and Left. Ladies in the galleries screamed, gentlemen in the upper galleries shouted and stamped their feet. In the midst of this indescribable confusion M. Gambetta put on his hat and retired—a signal that the sitting stood adjourned for an hour. Thus was quietness restored inside, but in the lobbies and bureaux the excitement was intense. At the end of an hour the House resumed. Preparations had then been made to remove M. Paul de Cassagnac, by force if necessary, as he had threatened it would be. He was allowed to explain. He offered to withdraw all the opprobrious expressions if only he would be allowed to speak against M. Ferry's Bill. Even astute M. Rouher interfered in his behalf; but it was too late. The vote of temporary exclusion was carried promptly; and M. Paul left without waiting to be carried out, but shouting as he went that France was administered by an "infamous Government"—a remark for which M. Gambetta reminded him he was now amenable to the common law.

So there is life in France!

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

THE FOLLOWING are the particulars of the death of the Prince Imperial. He had gone on a reconnaissance with two or three companions in a district supposed to be free from danger; and the small party were quietly resting by the way when they were surrounded and attacked. The foe, following his familiar tactics, had stealthily approached, and the advance was not perceived until the work of slaughter began. The assegai brought a speedy end. The bodies of the Prince and his companions have been recovered, and such honor as the survivors in the Army of South Africa could pay were rendered to their late comrade.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the *Indian Empire*, which is a quarterly miscellany. It proposes to give selections from first-class periodicals of the day. The plan is good, but the interval of the publication being every three months is too distant.

A GERMAN naturalist, Herr Wittmach, has recently been making experiments with the papya fruit (*cerica papaya*) the juice of which is found to possess the curious property when boiled with tough meat of rendering it tender. We give the following abstract of the experiments made :

If the unripe fruit be placed in the water in which the toughest meat is to be cooked, it is found to effectually soften it and render it perfectly digestible; and the same results are observed if the meat be merely washed with the juice of the fruit. The thick white milky, or rather creamy juice, when extracted from the unripe papaw, in fact, contains properties similar to those of pepsine, and it is possible that it may be susceptible to chemical preparation and become a valuable medicine. Hard-boiled albumen, or white of egg, to which a few drops of dilute juice have been added has been found, after 24 hours, to be perfectly soft and easily broken up, having undergone, in fact, the same process as food digested in the natural way. If taken in too large doses, the substance is dangerous, having the effect of permeating and actually destroying the thin mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. In Barbadoes, for instance, and other West India Islands, it was once the custom to feed pigs on the green fruit, but it was found that if the animals consumed any very large quantity of the diet without sufficient proportion of other kinds of food they suffered in health and were actually killed by the intensity of the chemical action. In Quito the use of the juice as a means of rendering meat tender is very general. To sailors and others whose dietary largely consists of hard "junk" this fact is of great interest, salt meat being affected in precisely the same manner as fresh meat. The papaw fruit, when fully ripe, is about seven or eight inches long, of a bright yellow colour, somewhat resembling a citron or lemon, of a flavour of which it partakes in a small degree, an unpleasant taste of petroleum, or, as described by some persons, of India rubber or turpentine, however, pervades the fruit.

THE RUSSIAN TURKISTAN GAZETTE of the 24th April—6th May contains the following passage on the discovery of a new Overland Route from the Caspian to Khiva :

The *Moscow Gazette* gives notice of the discovery of a new route to the Aral, which is said to be both more convenient and cheaper than either the existing one *via* Orenburg and Kazala, or the contemplated new connection *via* Krasnovodsk by way of the old bed of the Oxus. This new route has been followed and explored by a caravan of the brothers Vaniushin, Ural Merchants. It runs from the Mertoy Kultak (Dead Bay on the Caspian) to Kungrad (Khivan town, situated on the Taldijk near Lake Lai Kul), between which points its entire length is about 260 English miles. The Vaniushins have employed ordinary four-wheeled carts, each cart being pulled by one Camel. Worked in this manner a Camel can easily move a load of 30 puds (nearly ten cwt), whereas its riding load must not exceed one half of this weight, at most.

The new route has been found to pass over even ground, the general nature of the soil along the track being firm and easy; indeed, there are no serious obstacles to traffic on the whole stretch a few patches of sand excepted

The pioneer caravan discovered twelve wells between the Caspian and Kungrad, of which nine were found to contain good fresh water, and three proved brackish. These wells would suffice to water 200 Camels at a time. As to these beasts of burden, any number of them can always be hired on very moderate terms from the Nomad Kirgiz, roaming about the country in question. Connecting the Aral and Amu Darya with the Caspian and Volga, *i.e.*, the principal waterways of Central Asia and Russia, the new route thus opened for traffic is loudly hailed by the *Moscow Gazette* which entertains great expectations as to its future utility.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE LEADING Princes and Chiefs in India have all sent their congratulations to the Viceroy on the successful conclusion of the Affghan War, and similar communications continue to be received from the lesser potentates and prominent individuals of the Native community. Cashmere, Holkar Scindia, Sir Salar Jung on the part of the Nizam's Government. Sir Madhava Rao on behalf of the Gaekwar and the Maharani (of Baroda), Puttiala, Jhind, Bhopal, Jeypore and others were all prompt in their congratulations, which have been suitably acknowledged.—*Ditto.*

FROM A recent brief inspection made by Mr. Fanshawe, of the country between Patan and Baramalla in Kashmir, it would appear that the harvest prospects there, as well as in the Ramraj Division, are on the whole more hopeful.—*Ditto.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of Bussorah has recently issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of all kinds of seeds, grain, and ghee, assigning as a reason for so doing that little or no rain had fallen in the districts of Bagdad, Karkhook, and Mosul; and that consequently the cultivation was so unpromising as to render the step imperatively necessary. The proclamation elicited a protest from certain merchants and shipping agents of Bussorah, who complained that the order was issued suddenly, and that at least a fortnight's previous notice of the prohibition ought to have been promulgated. Efforts were made by the consular authorities to obtain the rescission of the order, at least in respect to inedible seeds but the Governor General of Bussorah still had the subject under consideration.—*Ditto.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS has caused to be conveyed to Sir Runodeep Singh and General Dhere Shumshere the expression of her warm approval of the conduct of those ministers in successfully preventing the performance of *Suttee* by the widows of the late Commander-in-Chief of Nepal.—*Ditto.*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY.

AH CHING, a Chinaman, has been ordained as deacon in Trinity Church, San Francisco The ceremony was the first of the kind ever performed in this country. The young man has taken the name of Walter C. Young, and has discarded with his native name the costume peculiar to his race. Does change of religion require change of name and dress?

MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Glasgow, merchant who died at Bridge of Allan a fortnight ago, in his eighty-seventh year, has left a legacy of £200,000 to found an institution bearing his name in Glasgow his native city. There are four trustees and upon them devolves the character of the institution to be thus founded.

THE ALPHABETS of the world vary from 12 letters in the Sandwich Islands to 202 in the Ethiopic, the Burmese having 19, the Italian 20, the Bengalee 21, the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Samaritan 22 each, the French 23, the Greek 24, the Latin 25, the German, Dutch, and English 26 each, the Spanish 27, the Arabic 28, the Persian 32, the Russian 41 and the Sanscrit 50. These figures are taken from an English paper. We hope the writer's knowledge as regards other alphabets is not on a par with that of the Bengali alphabet.

AFTER the first of August the average rate of interest upon the funded debt of the United States will be only 4-4, against the average of 6 4 in 1865. With this improvement of two per cent, in the rate, the debt itself has decreased about three hundred and sixty million dollars, and the decrease in the annual interest charge upon the funded debt is $58,000,000.

MORE than eight years ago the city authorities of London offered a prize for any invention which would enable them to get rid of snow in the streets. Seventeen schemes were submitted. The successful apparatus was at once erected, and has been in operation since. It consists simply of an inclined plate of iron fixed below a man-hole leading to the main sewer, Under this plate are ranged gas burners. The snow carted from the adjoining thoroughfares is shovelled

down the man-hole grating, falls on the heated plate, is reduced to water, and passes away down the sewer.

WE HAVE received some copies of the *Bharut Mitra*, a Hindi newspaper issued in this city. The object of the paper is to supply a long-felt-desideratum among the Hindusthani inhabitants of the town. We wish it every success.

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY.

A BANKURA CORRESPONDENT mentions the following License tax case :

"An assessee had appealed from the decision of the License Tax Deputy Collector to the Collector, on the ground that the assessment was excessive, and that the Deputy Collector had refused to hear witnesses on his behalf. The Deputy Collector had, having been referred to, denied the appellant's allegation and the appellant was persecuted under Section 38 of the License Act and Section 177 of the Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, being the minimum term under the law. The accused has appealed."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT remarks with reference to the Arms Act Rules that amongst the persons, who come under exemption, are members of Municipal Committees under certain conditions, that is members of approved loyalty and good position. For information on this point Government will necessarily depend upon the Commissioner's report and the Commissioner in his turn upon the Magistrate's report. Bearing in mind the temper and spirit of many of the Moffussil Magistrates really honorable men of "approved loyalty and good position' 'will, our correspondent fears, have very little chance of being favorably reported upon unless they cry *Jo Hookum* to the Magistrate. And when there is a possibility of such invidious distinction gentlemen of independent feelings he thinks would care little to serve the Municipal Board, which would necessarily be reduced to a non-entity. So the Arms Act will arm the Magistrate with a potent weapon for destroying civic independence.

A RANCHI CORRESPONDENT writes :

There has been a very scanty supply of East India Post Cards at the Ranchee Station. It is said that Cards only to the value of Rs. 7 were supplied to the Lohardugga district and all of them were sold on the first day of issue. There are no more Cards either at the Local Treasury or at the Local Post Office. People are the more sorry that they have not been given the chance of communication of common-place news by low-priced cards freely as they had wished. A liberal supply at an early date is earnestly solicited. Cholera has been raging here virulently sometime since. Dysentery has not altogether disappeared. There are cases of occasional attacks. The price of food-grains is stationary though high. There is no symptom of its fall soon. Rainfall has been abundant and cultivation is being carried on. There is hardly a night in which there is not a shower of rains.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :

Twelve miles to the North of Krishnuggur and in the middle of the high road to Berhampore there lies a village called Debagram, chiefly inhabited by middle-class men, most of whom live chiefly by serving as petty clerks and school masters, on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month. The high prices of edibles and other necessaries of life combined with the over-crowded state of all lines of business and the services, have reduced them to the verge of starvation. The difficulty with them lies in the circumstance that they cannot stoop to work on roads, nor ask for charity. They sit with folded hands looking to the chance of providential relief. To such people again the House tax under the Road Cess Act is a great burden, which is like the last straw on the camel's back.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES have been anticipating the decision of Government on the Doorga Puja holiday question. They state that the Lieutenant Governor has already decided that the vacation this year shall extend from the 21st to the 25th October. Nothing of the kind. The report of the Committee has been sent in but it has not yet been put up before the Lieutenant Governor for orders. The majority of the Committee have recommended four days holidays, the Native Members have dissented and stuck to twelve days, and the President Mr. Dampier has pursued a *via media* by recommending a vacation of eight days. It remains to be seen what the Government will do in the matter. We hope it will not be the old story of the iron pot and the earthen pot.

A RAT COMMISSION has been appointed in Bombay to report upon the rats which destroy crops in the Deccan We wish a Rattan Commission had been appointed for investigation into many things done of late.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR in view of the great distress among his people has offered to sell food grain to the poor sufferers at one rupee less per kurwar than what his Government has paid for. This means a very sensible relief. If our Government would sell rice to the poorer classes in Eastern Bengal at Rs 4, where it is now selling at Rs. 5 a maund, the relief would be equally substantial.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Chhatak in Assam under date the 13th instant :

The state of things in this quarter is gradually approaching a crisis. As there was no seasonable rainfall during the month of May and the greater part of June last, the *Buro* crops failed utterly; and the *Domashee* crops, which appeared very promising lately, have been washed away by the late successive floods when they were just shooting forth their ears; and the rest of the crops is being destroyed by a kind of insects called *Moa*. The prospect of the *Amun* crops too is not encouraging, owing to the plants being under water for a long time and not sufficiently grown up to stand against its rage. The sufferings of the people are intense. Rice is selling in the market at the highest possible price. Many of the agriculturists have lost their all and been reduced to a very deplorable condition, so much so, that they hardly can get two meals a day. From these Mr. Editor! you may easily conceive what appalling calamity shall befall us in the year to come.

Goloke Chunder Sarma.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Sir R. Temple's Resolution on Agricultural education in Bombay is bearing fruit. Six agricultural schools have been added to the High Schools in that Presidency.

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY.

WE THANK Mr. Pirie Duff for a copy of a report of a social gathering at his hospitable board in honor of the memory of his illustrious father. We have read with great pleasure Mr. Gladstone's eloquent address.

A FRENCH PAPER laments that the present Republic in France is simply the Barristers' Raj. The writer says :

At the head of each of the three grand Powers is a barrister. At the Presidency of the Republic a barrister; at the Presidency of the Senate a barrister; at the Presidency of the Chamber a barrister! The President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs is a barrister. The Minister of Justice is a barrister. The Minister of the Interior is a barrister. The Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Ferry, is a barrister, though with this extenuating circumstance—that any one would take him for a coffee-house waiter! The Civil and Military Governor-General of Algeria is a barrister, the lawyer Albert Grevy. The Prefect of the Seine, successor of the barrister Duval, who succeeded the barrister Calmon, is himself a barrister. At the Prefecture of Police is a barrister, succeeding to several others also of the same profession. The Chamber of Deputies is encumbered with advocates, and the Senate overflows with them. If we go to the Budget Committee, we find it presided over by Henri Brisson the barrister, in succession to Gambetta the barrister. In the provincial administration we perceive the same phenomenon. Out of eighty-nine prefects we can count over fifty advocates at the very least. Two-thirds of the sub-prefects and almost the whole of the secretaries-general and of the Prefectorial Councillors are also advocates.

It is the reign of Advocatoracy!

A WRITER in the *Civil and Military Gazette* says :

In any case Lord Lytton has much cause to complain of his hard fate in having inherited Sir John Strachey, whose genius, of the mediæval Italian type, has done more to embarrass the Indian Exchequer than any number of prosaic Lushingtons could have achieved in double the time. Until a trained financier is sent out from England with full powers to reorganize the whole system of finance, it will be impossible to attach any serious importance to the most elaborate statements or the most solemn verbal assurances. We do not want subtle apologists, but plain practical men content to cut their coat to their cloth, and averse from brilliant displays of 'genius.'

Yes, God save us from the "genius" as well as the "genus" Strachey!

COL. CHESNEY contradicts the rumour of the abolition of Cooper's Hill College and says that the institution will not be closed at once, though its cost may be reduced. We can believe this, for until *he* is well provided for we fear there is no chance of the abolition of the College. How many most necessary reforms are thus put off because there are strong personal claims in the way!

THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS report that "the general feeling throughout the Municipality on the subject of the License tax is one of unmixed disgust and discontent". The same feeling prevails throughout the country, but what does Sir John Strachey care so long as the Viceroy has no distaste for big dozes of Strachinanity?

THERE WAS A FREE TRADE Dinner at the Cobden Club at which Lord Northbrook presided. His Lordship lugged in the Affghan war in his speech, and asked what would have Richard Cobden said if he had lived and seen the wicked policy of the present Government. We give his Lordship's words :

Cobden was jealous of all concealment by the Government. What would he have said when he found that all the steps by which we were drawn into the Afghan war were kept from the knowledge of the representatives of the people, and that we are asked, when the thing had actually occurred, simply to ratify the acts of the Cabinet? I doubt whether they were even the acts of the Cabinet; perhaps they were the acts only of a clique in the Cabinet.

If Richard Cobden had lived and seen the way in which the claims of the millions of India to justice have been trampled down upon in the name of Free Trade, he would have heaped burning coals upon the heads of some pretentious people.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

THERE WERE 180 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th July, of which 12 were from cholera, 46 from fever, 39 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born and 5 persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 13. There were no deaths from small-pox and the week under report was healthier than the week preceding.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Raja of Pacheti has through Raja Rajendranarain Bahadur offered a donation of Rs. 2000 to the Calcutta University for a gold medal for the most successful candidate at the Entrance Examination of each year. He has also subscribed Rs. 1000 to the Bengal Hostel Fund.

WE HAD the pleasure of paying a visit this week to the "Crystal Palace" of Messrs. Osler and Co., The mirror hung in a glass frame manufactured at their own factory is a superb piece of glass ornament. The glass fountain exhibited is also excellent in design and execution.

THE INDIAN HERALD says that parallel lines of promotion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been sanctioned by the Government of India, that is to say by the separation of the judicial and executive services. This is a move in the right direction.

ANOTHER KEY to Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare has been published. It is by a graduate of the Calcutta University, Babu Benodebehary Banerjea, M. A. As we had before said, we object to aids to cram, but as a literary production the key is creditable to the compiler.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a new homœopathic book in Bengali, entitled *Chikitsa-Sar-Sangraha*, by Babu Mahesh Chunder Ghosh. It is the first part of a series; it treats of diseases of children. The homœopathic system of treatment for diseases of children has been generally found successful, and the author has done well by putting in a complete form in the vernacular the principles and directions for the treatment of such diseases. The subject has been expounded in a simple and lucid manner, and the book will prove a useful guide to practitioners, who are not acquainted with the English language, as well as to those persons, whose means do not allow them to avail themselves of expensive professional aid. It will be a valuable domestic companion.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications : 1. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1878. 2. Report on the Revenue Survey Operations of the Lower Provinces from October 1877 to 30th September 1878. 3. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1878. 4. Report of a Meeting *in memoriam* of Dr. Duff, London. 5. Chikitsa-Sar-Sangraha Part I, Infant Treatment in Bengali. By Mahesh Chunder Ghosh. 6. A Sanitary Primer. By Mulraj, M. A., Premchand Roychand Student. 7. A Treatise on Dental Surgery. By W. Eskell, Registered Dental Surgeon of London. 8. Modern Imperialism in India. By Sir David Wedderburn.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 12th.—The funeral of the Prince Imperial today at Chislehurst was most imposing. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Dukes were present.

14th.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said that both the Russian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador in London had given assurances that in the expedition against the Turkomans it is not intended to march upon them (Merv?.)

14th.—Mr. Stanhope, in replying to a question said it had been decided to remove the East Indian Museum to the South Kensington Museum, and that possibly some portion would be sent to Kew and the British Museum. This arrangement would save the Indian Government 9,000*l* annually, and increase the usefulness of the collection. Advices from America state that the heat in the Southern States is intense, and that an outbreak of yellow fever had taken place at Memphis.

Many cotton mills at Blackburn and Oldham, in Lancashire are stopping work.

18th.—On the 30th June the British troops were within twelve miles of Ulundi, where the King's Kraal is situated, and could see it with the aid of the telescope. Our troops have burnt thirty military Kraals during their march. Cetywayo is reported to be north of Ulundi with ten thousand men.

18th.—A telegram has been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, in which he expresses his belief in the termination of the war this season. He states that in order to test the sincerity of King Cetywayo's overtures for peace, he sent back his messengers and asked for three of his principal Councillors with whom he would be willing to negotiate. Lord Chelmsford with his force was to advance on the 30th June, five miles without tents, and it was expected that he would reach Ulundi on the 1st July. A large Zulu force is in the vicinity of Ulundi.

18th.—Advices from Capetown to 1st July state that an envoy from Cetywayo has brought peace proposals, and a tusk of ivory as evidence of his submission. Cetywayo asks that the British advance may be postponed, and has received a reply that the postponement of the advance will be conditional on his acceptance of the preliminaries of peace. Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to Durnford. In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said it was intended by Government to propose to Parliament that a vote of thanks be passed to the officers and men of both the British and the Indian forces for their gallantry in the Afghan war. The House of Commons have negatived Lord Hartington's motion on the Army Discipline Bill by 289 against 183 votes.

15th.—Bismarck has separated from the Liberal party and adhered to the Conservative clerical coalition. Three Liberal members of the Prussian Government have resigned. A Bill has been introduced into the German Federal Council by Bismarck to amend the constitution by providing for biennial budgets and sessions, and less frequent elections to the German Parliament.

16th.—Mr. Walter C. DeSouza, Vice Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, has been created a Knight. M. Lesseps

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that the Darien Canal, which will connect the Carribean Sea with the Pacific Ocean, will be commenced immediately. The estimated cost is one milliard francs.

16th.—The House of Lords has finally passed the Irish University Bill. The Liberal candidate has been elected for Glasgow in the room of the deceased member.

Berlin 12th July.—The protective tariff has been finally voted by the German Parliament.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 24th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Mutual Action of Electric Currents and Magnets.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 26th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Carbonic Anhydride.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

VII.

THE LOCAL COUNCILS AND BOARDS OF REVENUE.

WE do not join those who think that the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay are superfluities. They are essential to the Indian system of administration. As Sir William Harcourt argued in the House of Commons in favour of the Councils of the Secretary of State and the Governor General, they are a check upon the despotic will of the heads of the Indian Government, and if they have lately been reduced to a non-entity, it is not the fault of the Constitution but of those, who are in charge of it. The Councils, as Sir Stafford Northcote, when he was Secretary of State for India, had remarked, are "eyes to the blind and feet to the lame." The local knowledge, varied mind, and independent judgment which the Councillors generally bring are calculated to lead to a thorough sifting of questions, and by placing at the disposal of the responsible chief the many-sided views which his advisers with special training may be fairly expected to offer, they help him to arrive at fair, impartial, and sound conclusions. The Governors of Madras and Bombay are generally statesmen brought up in England, and they stand greatly in need of advisers, with local knowledge, and from their position not dependant for advancement upon the good will of the chief of the administration. The system has worked well, and if in the name of retrenchment it should be done away with, such a measure would be a most lamentable retrograde step. We are not surprised to see it stated that the Government of India is opposed to the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay. These Councils equipoise the central authority of the Government of India, and cannot consequently be agreeable to it. But the question is not what is agreeable to the Government of India, but what is conducive to the best interests of India. The members of the local Councils are generally independent men; they do not shrink from stating their own views and opinions boldly and fearlessly, and it is this independence, which is so galling to the Government of India. We wish we could publish the opinions of Sir Hercules Robinson of Madras on the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, and then the reader would have been able to guess at the reason why the Government of India does not like the local Executive Councils. A greater political mistake, we submit, cannot be committed than to reduce the Governors of Madras and Bombay to the position of Lieutenant Governors.

Far from abolishing the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay we would add similar Councils to the local Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Bengal particularly stands in need of such a Council. It constitutes by far the largest and most important division of the Indian Empire, whether in area, population, commerce, revenues, the intelligence of its people, or [redacted] influence of a numerous local European community. But its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, nominated by the Governor General, and selected from among the ablest civilians in the Province, unaided by a Council, such as assists the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and fettered in his actions by an amount of interference on the part of the Supreme Government, unavoidable in his present relations with the Governor General in Council, which, however, is not known in either of the other two Presidencies. There are many reasons why the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal should be raised to the rank of a Governor in Council. Apart from the geographical and administrative importance of Bengal the vast increase in the details of administration, the transfer of several branches of revenue under the decentralization system, and the progressive development of the people, which necessarily adds to difficulties of administration, render it imperative that the head of the Bengal Government should have a few more eyes, arms and feet added to his own. It is true that the Secretaries to the Lieutenant Governor serve as his councillors, but they occupy a subordinate position, and their duty is only to execute orders. It is true that the Lieutenant Governor out of courtesy permits considerable latitude to his Secretaries in issuing orders and giving their opinions, but when the head of the local Government apes the Great Mogul, the Secretaries are reduced to the position of mere pen-men. As a Chief Secretary under Sir George Campbell once remarked to the writer—"we are no better than *nokul novishes*!" But the head of the Government, however imperious or insolent, cannot so treat his Councillors. As for the Board of Revenue they are in no better position than the Secretaries—aye, worse, for they may be sometimes sat upon by the Secretaries without the knowledge or sanction of the Lieutenant Governor. We would therefore urge the desirableness of giving a Council to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, or in other words of raising the status of the Lieutenant Governor to that of Governor-in-Council. It may be asked how is the cost to be provided, our answer is simple—abolish the Board of Revenue. Under the cabinet system, which has been introduced in the Governor General's Council, the members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant Governor may be charged with particular departments, important questions involving matters of principle being reserved for discussion and disposal by the Governor in Council. All executive matters now dealt with by the Board may be transferred to the Executive Council, and all *quasi*-judicial cases which now come before the Board may similarly be heard by the executive members. Time was when the Governor-General in Council used to hear judicial appeals. The saving to Government would not be trifling. At present the Bengal Board of Revenue costs about two lakhs and three quarters of rupees per annum. With the exception of the salaries of the two members, amounting to Rs. 96,000 per annum, the whole of this expenditure may be saved. The establishment of the Bengal Secretariat will perform the work now done by the establishment of the Board. If the idea of adding an Executive Council to the Bengal Government should commend itself to the "powers that be," we would recommend that two members should be drawn from the two branches of the service, Revenue and Judicial.

If the Government of India should not however feel disposed to give an Executive Council to the Bengal Government, we would still advocate the abolition of the Board of Revenue. We observe that of the four old provinces, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North Western Provinces, Bombay has no Board of Revenues but has only two Commissioners. If the business of that important Presidency can be carried on successfully without the intervention of the Board of Revenue, we do not see the necessity of employing this intermediate agency in the other Provinces. Surely arrangements can be easily made for the conduct of business now attended to by the Board by other agencies already in existence. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces it will be enough to have a connecting link with the district administration in the person of the Commissioner, in Madras there is the Executive Council. If the Boards of Revenue be abolished, the saving to the State will be as follows :

					Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	275,000
N. W. P.	..	...	...	...	215,000
Madras	..	...	..	...	240,000
		Total		...	730,000

If additional hands be required in the Secretariat or other departments for the increased work which will devolve upon them, the saving after meeting this expenditure would still be great. We think a total expenditure of six lacs may at the lowest computation be saved to the State.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S CHARGE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

NO ONE is better fitted in the Upper House of Parliament to handle the question of Indian Finance than Lord Northbrook. By tradition, training, and temper His Lordship has a peculiar claim to be heard on finance, particularly on Indian Finance. A representative of the great financial firm of Baring Brothers he possesses an hereditary faculty for the comprehension of financial questions. His official training has greatly helped in developing that faculty. He was Under-Secretary in the War Office and in the India Office, and in those offices he thoroughly mastered the details of those two important departments. Lord Northbrook has a happy knack of combining a knowledge of details with a power of grasping general principles. Regarding India his knowledge acquired at the India House was vastly increased by the rare opportunity he had had as the head of the Indian Government for four years. Whatever His Lordship says about India is therefore entitled to the highest consideration. Last year His Lordship delivered a most important, able, and exhaustive address on Indian Finance in presenting the petition of the British Indian Association against the new taxation policy of Government. This year His Lordship has also performed a similar task. The people of India, as we have already said, feel deeply grateful to His Lordship for the lively interest which he continues to take in the affairs of their country, and the Government of India also ought to feel indebted to him for the powerful support he has given to its policy of retrenchment, and for the many valuable suggestions he has made for the proper and successful execution of that policy. Lord Northbrook spoke in a spirit worthy of his high position as a financier and statesman. His Lordship shewed no party feeling, no personal bias, no official antipathy. He spoke from knowledge and conviction, and although the ministerial reply to his charge against the remission of the cotton duties was by no means courteous, the ministerial organs admit that he had the best of the argument. We regret we have not space for his instructive speech *in extenso*, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing his remarks on the cotton policy of the Government. His Lordship, as is well known, is a free trader, but has been always opposed to the reduction of the Indian cotton duties on financial grounds. He convicted the Government of India of gross inconsistency in reducing the duties in the face of heavy deficit and great financial pressure. His Lordship said :

The Finance Minister, Sir J. Strachey, in introducing the Budget of 1877, said the financial difficulties were so serious that no source of income could be sacrificed. The resolution passed by the other House of Parliament in 1877 was to the effect that the duties should be reduced when the revenues of India would permit of it. When the Budget of 1877 was introduced to the Legislative Council, the finances were not in so critical a condition as they were found to be in the winter of that year. It was previously supposed that the Madras Famine would not cost so much as it ultimately did. In December 1877, the Government of India found themselves compelled to anticipate the usual financial statement of 1878 and to introduce to the Legislative Council proposals which were adopted for adding to the taxes something like a million a year to provide the funds necessary for meeting out of income the expenditure upon the famine. No intimation was given at that time that it was intended to remit any taxes or customs duties; and what Sir J. Strachey then said was,—

"How soon and to what extent we shall be able to carry out the important and, in my own opinion, most necessary reform in regard to the cotton duties which has now been enjoined upon us by Her Majesty's Government, supported by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons, I am now unable to foresee."

It was clear that up to this time the policy of the Government was that it would be wrong to undertake the reform of the customs duties until the state of the finances enabled them to do so without imposing fresh taxation. In dealing with the finances of any country, it had always been recognized as politic that, however right *in principle* customs or

other reforms might be, they ought not to be carried out unless the condition of the finances enabled it to be done without risk. Only three months after the discussion in the Legislative Council—namely, in the beginning of March 1878—notwithstanding the assurances which had previously been given, the Government of India undertook the reform of the customs duties; and, as part of that reform, a reduction was made in the Import Duties upon cotton goods. That reduction was still further increased in 1879, and the reduction now effected would involve a loss to the revenue of £200,000, or more. He deeply regretted the change in the policy of the Government, and their departure from the position that the reduction of the duties ought to be postponed until the finances of India would allow of its being made. An endeavour had been made to separate the remission of these duties from the imposition of fresh taxes, which were solemnly pledged to be devoted to the creation of a famine insurance fund; but if taxes, were put on in December and remissions were made in March, it was impossible to dissociate the one from the other. The effect on public opinion in India was to produce the impression that advantage was taken of the new taxes to reduce other taxes in consequence of the pressure put upon the Government by an important interest in this country.

Lord Northbrook has correctly interpreted the Indian feeling on the subject, and that feeling has been greatly strengthened by the confessions which the Government has been compelled to make in Parliament. While His Lordship regretted the time of this measure, he still more regretted the manner in which it had been carried out. The Indian Constitution had been flagrantly violated in order to further the party ends of Government. The Governor General had overruled his Council, while the Secretary of State had not condescended even to consult his own Council on the subject. Lord Northbrook is not given to strong words, but His Lordship could not refrain from saying that "it seemed to him to be exceedingly difficult to understand by what process of reasoning—considering the condition of the finances of India and the feeling on the subject which he must have known was entertained by the whole population of India, European and Native—the reduction of the import duties on cotton could have been construed as a measure "whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India" were so "essentially affected" as to require so great a strain on the Constitution." His Lordship continued:

He contended that the power which had been given to the Governor-General was intended by Parliament to be used only on the most important occasions in which a great and serious responsibility was really involved, and if, upon any occasion, the opinions of those who were by law the advisers of the Governor-General might be set aside, he looked, he confessed, with apprehension to what might occur in the future. A Secretary of State might not, like the noble Viscount opposite, have been many months at the head of the India Office; a Viceroy might have arrived in the country on the very day before a question such as that to which he was now calling their Lordships' attention was brought before him; and it was very dangerous, indeed, he thought, that the advice of the Council at home should be passed by, and that a certain line of policy should, by the order of the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, be carried into effect, while, at the same time, the opinion of the majority of the Council in India was overruled. (Hear, hear.) He wished that was all he had to say on the subject, but he regretted to have to add that in carrying out the measure to which he was referring, a strain had been put on the law in India.

His Lordship quoted the opinion of the Law Member of the Governor General's Council, and then remarked:

That opinion coming from the legal member of his Council ought, he thought, to have had great weight with the Viceroy, and ought to have induced him to pause before he took the course which he adopted. Without discussing the merits of the measure, he contended that, from the first moment to the last, though no actual illegality might have been committed, the Constitution of India had been strained, the checks which had been placed by Parliament on the Government of India dispensed with, and that sufficient attention had not been paid to the strong feeling of the Natives of India on a matter which to them was represented as a departure from the system of government to which they had been accoustomed, and in accordance with which the interests of the people of India had always been held to be the paramount object with the Government of this country. (Hear, hear.) He wished to add only a very few words more on the subject. He had observed with very great regret that the following resolution had been passed by the other House of Parliament:—

"That this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as an important step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged." With the utmost earnestness and with the strongest sense of responsibility, he would warn the Government against the danger of encouraging the other House of Parliament to pass a resolution prospectively dealing with the finances of India on the representation of those who were interested in the abolition of a particular tax without having before them the whole state of Indian finance. He had no hesitation in saying that so far as the interests of the people of India were concerned, there were many taxes which called for remission before the remainder of the cotton duties were taken of. There were, for instance, the export duties on several important articles, which had been retained, because the finances of India were not in a condition which admitted of their being removed; and would any of their Lordships for a moment contend, he would ask, that it would not be more for the advantage of India that those export duties should be done away with than that the customs duty of 5 per cent. on the import of cotton should be abolished? Besides he would remind the House that within the last two years heavy taxation had been imposed on the people of India. There was a new license-tax, which embraced within its net the very lowest in the scale of the population.

We subscribe to every word in the above. Never did the action of the Government of India fill the people of India with greater dissatisfaction, disappointment and distress than in this matter of the remission of the cotton duties.

What his Lordship said regarding the financial policy that ought to be pursued in this crisis cannot but command general assent. His Lordship thus spoke about military expenditure:

He believed that the only way of remedying the present condition of Indian finance was by vigorously reducing the expenditure. (Hear.) In the year which they were now considering, there was an estimated deficit of £1,250,000. The net expenditure upon the Army was estimated at £17,500,000. The net expenditure upon the Army in 1872-3-4 5 was no more than £14,250,000. The increase of expenditure in that respect was, therefore, £3,250,000. Now, of that sum of £3,250,000, only £2,000,000 represented the expenses of the Afghan war; so that, besides the war in Afghanistan, the military expenses in India had increased by £1,250,000. He saw no reason why if this subject of military expenditure were seriously taken up, the cost of the Army in India should not be reduced to the average expenditure of the years 1872-5. If such a reduction as that could be carried out, and he believed it could be, it would go a very long way towards placing the finances of India upon a sound and satisfactory basis, and, instead of there being a deficit as there was this year, there would be a surplus. As to military expenditure he adhered to what he had stated previously—that the British forces could not be wisely limited—and he did not see that any considerable reduction could be made in the Native forces. It had been proposed to compel the Native Princes to reduce their armies, and it was supposed that that reduction might enable the Government to reduce their forces. He should be glad to see the armies of some of the Native States of India reduced, not that he entertained the slightest suspicion of the loyalty of the Native princes of India, which was entirely reliable, but because he objected to a waste of money. The maintenance, however, of those forces in almost every case depended upon treaty engagements (hear), and the Government of India ought to adhere faithfully under all circumstances to the treaty engagements they had entered into with the Native Princes. (Hear.) He was sure the noble Viscount the Secretary of State would find in the India Office suggestions that considerable reductions could be effected without impairing the efficiency of the Army.

His Lordship thus dwelt on the necessity of the more extended employment of natives in the higher offices of the State:

The present Governor-General had very lately taken up, with great warmth and energy, the question of employing Natives. In 1870 the restrictions on the employment of Natives had been removed, and he hoped many Natives might be employed with contingent advantage in the reduction of expenditure. He was one of those who think that there is nothing wrong whatever in Natives of India being employed at lower rates of salary than English officers.

In another column we have discussed the question of salaries. As a practical statesman Lord Northbrook advised that the policy of economy "should not be confined to the removal of a clerk here and a clerk there." He hoped "the Government would look at the high offices with large salaries, and see whether some reduction could not be made there." His Lordship continued:

With the view of assisting the Government, as he was anxious to do in all matters relating to reduction of expenditure, he would suggest that the Government might begin so high as the Constitution of the Government of India. When he was Viceroy, the noble Marquis (Salisbury) added a member to the Governor-General's council. The duties of the new member were connected with public works. He did not consider that addition necessary, or, indeed, advisable. The very able officer who had been appointed to the charge of the department had now nearly served his five years; and it might be suggested now whether, at the end of the term, it was necessary to continue the appointment. If it was not, then there would be a saving of £8,000 a year to the Government.

This item of retrenchment we have already recommended. His Lordship thus concluded:

Before sitting down he desired to present a petition from the Committee of the British Indian Association of Calcutta, which consisted of noblemen and gentlemen resident in Bengal. These noblemen and gentlemen included some of the most distinguished among the Native population. Several of them were members of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, or occupied positions of the highest importance. They prayed that the expenses of the Afghan war should be borne by this country, and not by India, and they dwelt at length on the circumstances connected with the subject. In some circumstances he might have felt it necessary to move that the petition which he presented, together with other papers, might be printed and placed in the hands of members of their Lordships' House; but as the question was to be brought before the other House of Parliament, and for some further reasons, in reference to which it was necessary for him to speak at length, he would be content with moving that the petition which he presented do lie upon the table.

Although the prayer of the petitioners was not wholly complied with—Lord Cranbrook said that the loan without interest from the English Exchequer for the payment of the cost of the Affghan war, is the only form in which the prayer could be met—we are glad that the petition gave an opportunity to the House of Lords for a most interesting and instructive debate on Indian finance. We notice the debate in a separate article.

THE MINISTERIAL REPLY.

IT is enough for us to say that the ministerial reply is condemned by such leading ministerial organs as the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard*. Even the *Times* condemns it. There was nothing in the tone of Lord Northbrook's speech, which could be fairly considered exasperating or irritating; indeed, judicial calmness was its distinguishing feature; and yet Lord Cranbrook shewed a heat in the debate, which was as unbecoming as it was unprovoked. Lord Northbrook had at the outset disclaimed all party feeling, and the judicial tone of his speech fully bore out his assertion, but Lord Cranbrook could not brook the *expose* of his cotton policy, and like a bull was inflamed by the very sight of what we might call the red rag. The Secretary of State said:

Coming to the main branch of the speech of the noble Earl he must venture to say that, in his view, it should be taken with a grain of salt, because having at the outset announced that he did not intend to attack the Government, he proceeded strongly to animadvert upon the course of policy which had been pursued in reference alike to the cotton duties and to exchanges.

But did Lord Northbrook's remarks indicate party feeling or personal antagonism? On the contrary did not his Lordship occupy the elevated platform of a high-minded and honorable statesman, who cared more for the interests of millions of India than for the good will of a few manufacturers of Lancashire, and that the ministers, as their own speeches shewed, regardless of their sacred trust, had descended to the footstool of those manufacturers, whose accidental position enabled them to sway votes at the coming elections? Lord Cranbrook quoted the instructions of his predecessor and the resolution of Parliament on the repeal of the cotton duties; but he forgot one thing that all those recommendations were contingent upon one condition, *viz*,, that the finances of India should admit of the reduction of the duties. But Lord Cranbrook was honest enough to let the cat out of the bag. He said:

At the beginning of the present year a very large deputation which waited upon him expressed in forcible terms their opinion of the protective duties of which he was speaking. He, however, gave them no fresh encouragement but promised, as had already been done to do everything in his power to facilitate matters, India having herself taken the initiative. Not long afterwards, however, he telegraphed to the Viceroy on receipt of a telegram from him, saying that the Government would support him if he overruled his Council in connection with the question before their Lordships. The policy adopted by the Council in 1878 was no new policy but one which had been for years enforced in the despatches of his noble predecessors in office. What was done then however, resulted in failure and a protective duty continued to exist, tending more and more to exclude English manufactures from India. It might be the policy of this country to allow India to set up a protective system to the detriment of the manufacturers of England; but he could not call it a wise policy. Having free trade in England, we had a right to ask for free trade in India. During the present year the mills of Lancashire had been running short time—a state of things attributable to the protective duty. If he were asked whether the Government would support the Viceroy in carrying his policy with regard to the protective duties into effect he would at once say that they would do so, in the interests of both England and India. It had been said that the remission of those duties was an injudicious step in the present financial condition of India; but the financial condition of that country should be considered not only in connection with its present condition, but in connexion with its past and future The financial condition of India had been most materially affected by the condition of the exchange, which in its turn had very injuriously affected the trade of importation into India. It was in view of these facts that the Indian Government had come to the conclusion that the irritation and injury caused to the consumers in India by the protective duties should not be allowed to continue.

Lord Cranbrook admits what Lord Lytton would not and did not, that the reduction of the cotton duties has been made in the interest of the cotton manufacturers of England. Lancashire was languishing, and it was therefore the duty of the Government to save her, though at the sacrifice of India. Of course the Government was disinterested in this action. Lord Cranbrook does not deny that the present financial position of India did not justify the measure, but he said that the Government ought to look to the future. There was a depression of trade, and Lord Cran-

brook said that the remission of the duties would restore trade and therefore benefit Indian finance. But how would it, when the duty was taken off? No duty, no revenue, is obvious enough. As for the revival of trade, has the reduction of the duties affected it—we are sorry to say, no! Lord Cranbrook thus pooh-phood Indian feeling on the subject:

> But he was told that all the people of India were against what had been done. The noble Earl opposite would not deny that there was a time when the people of England were opposed to free trade. For his part no one more heartily wished and prayed that India might increase and prosper in all her industries, as she deserved to do by means of the earnestness of purpose and the ability shown by many of her children. (Hear, hear.) They ought not, however to favor her unduly in her competition with England. The Government he contended were perfectly justified in the course they had adopted because the loss in the matter of exchange was getting most serious—such as to be almost prohibitory of the export of our manufactures.

But the report of the Tariff Committee shewed that the duty did not operate as a protective impost. How coolly did Lord Cranbrook ignore this fact!

With regard to the "strain on the Indian Constitution" referred to by Lord Northbrook Lord Cranbrook said:

> But it was said that the change was made if not in an illegal in an unconstitutional manner. Such was not the opinion of Mr. Stokes who said that the change was authorized by the Act although he added that it could not have been within the intention of the Legislature. It was a step which was by no means new for it had been commenced last year by the Governor-General in Council; and in carrying it further the Viceroy had acted within this power. With respect to the Council at home he (Lord Cranbrook) did not commit them in any way by the answer he had given to the Viceroy. The noble Earl would find that the budgets were almost without exception, always made in India. They were sent to this country for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and the question now raised would come before the Council who would have a full opportunity of expressing their opinion in reference to it. Then the noble Earl referred to the resolutions of the House of Commons; but that House, by an almost unanimous vote supported the course taken by the Government. What they had done had been practically condoned by the House of Commons. They had not only said that the Government commenced well but they urged them to go further in the same direction.

We are simply amazed at the boldness of the Secretary of State. He held that the Law Member does not consider the Governor General's move unconstitutional—could anything have been more explicit and emphatic than the opinion of Mr. Whitly Stokes? Then his Lordship admitted that he did not choose to consult his Council, but his explanation was "he did not commit them!" What a nice way of putting things! He added that the budget will be laid before the Council, which will then have an opportunity of discussing it, but what is the use of consulting the Council about the Indian Budget, when the Secretary of State had already given his sanction to the reduction of the cotton duties in anticipation. This reminds us of the saying —shut the stable after the steed is stolen. As for giving his assent to the Governor General's proposal to overrule his Council, have we been favoured with the whole truth? Is it a fact that the Viceroy had faltered till the last moment, that the discussion was going on in the Council for a month, and that Lord Lytton had almost decided that no reduction of the duties should be made this year, when came a telegram from the Secretary of State, which had an overwhelming effect upon the mind of the Viceroy?

Lord Salisbury was more dogmatic than Lord Cranbrook. His Lordship propounded a novel and strange doctrine of administration for India. We give the following extract from his speech:

> The Marquis of Salisbury wished that those violent, he would not say tergiversations, but evolutions, which noble Lords and hon. gentlemen in the position of statesmen made of opinions they had previously professed had for their subject some matter of less importance than imperial interests, and less liable to be injured by expressions of opinion than the interests of the Indian Empire. No body disputed the power of the Governor-General to overrule his Council but it had been disputed whether he had a constitutional right to do so, and whether the occasion was one which Parliament contemplated when it vested him with that power. Now what would be the object of Parliament in placing such a power in the hands of the Governor-General? Upon all subjects where the Councillors were to be trusted, there would be no reason for giving to the Governor-General such a power. Where their intelligence had fair play and was unbiased by any theoretical prepossession, there would be no reason for enabling the Governor-General to overrule them. But if a case arose where the Council were hopelessly wrong or were infected by some heresay which the rest of their countrymen had thrown off, in such a case the constitutional representative of English statesmanship, as opposed to Indian statesmanship, ought to be armed with the power of overruling their error (Hear.) The Governor-General representing not Indian but English statesmanship very wisely thought that the time had come when the weapon placed in his hand by the provision of Parliament ought to be exercised.

If this is to be the rule of Indian administration, why maintain the expensive shams of the Councils of the Governor General and the Secretary of State? We do not for a moment contend that these Councils occupy the position of the Cabinet; far from it, but was the reduction of the cotton duties a cabinet question, on which the peace and tranquillity of the empire hinged? The Law clearly lays down the circumstances under which the Viceroy may overrule his Council. It runs as follows:

> "Whenever any measure shall be proposed before the Governor-General of India in Council whereby the safety tranquillity or interests of the British possessions in India or any part thereof, are, or may be in the judgement of the said Governor-General, essentially affected and he shall be of opinion either that the measure proposed ought to be adopted and carried into execution or that it ought to be suspended or rejected, and the majority in council then present shall dissent from such opinion, the Governor-General may on his own authority and responsibility suspend or reject the measure in part, or in whole, or adopt and carry it into execution."

Now, did the question of the cotton duties affect the "safety, tranquillity or interests of the British possessions in India" so as to justify the Viceroy to overrule his Council? It did not in the slightest degree affect the safety or tranquillity of the Indian Empire, but it did concern its "interests," and those "interests" were sadly ignored by Her Majesty's Government. But Lord Salisbury argued that those "interests" should be construed by English statesmen, and not by Indian statesmen, in other words, by party considerations and not by the paramount considerations of the interests of the myriad millions of India. Could any thing be more pernicious and more detrimental to the true interests of both India and England than this doctrine? If the Viceroy as the representative of English statesmanship in, other words, of English party interest, be vested with despotic authority, overriding his Council, then the sooner the Council is abolished the better.

Regarding the petition of the British Indian Association on the subject of the cost of the Affghan war Lord Cranbrook made the following remarks:

> In regard to the petition which the noble Earl had presented, he did not propose to go at length into a discussion of the questions with which it dealt. He might, however, say that it would in his view, have been prejudicial alike to the interests of this country and of India if the cost of the war in which we had recently engaged with Afghanistan had been thrown exclusively upon India and at the same time he thought that except in circumstances of the most extraordinary character, it would be desirable to keep the revenues of this country and of India separate. He thought that the English Government had however done all that could be expected of them in the circumstances, by making a large loan to India on the most favorable terms that could be possible. This was a course which in the long run would prove more advantageous to India than any other which could have been adopted.

But the Secretary of State overlooked the real point at issue. That point was that if the Affghan War had been undertaken for the sake of the exigencies of England's policy in Europe, why should the Indian exchequer be burdened with the cost of the imperial enterprise. So much has been written in these columns on this subject that we will not repeat what we have already said about it.

THE PIONEER ON THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

THE weather-cock of Allahabad has again changed side. Scarcely two months ago it had argued strongly in favour of the Permanent Settlement of zemindars against the insensate cry of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which wanted to spoliate them because they were supposed to be possessed of abundance, but it now deliberately proposes to break the Settlement, because it conceives it involves injustice to the empire. The pith of the *Pioneer's* charge is contained in the following words: "Had the land rent payable to the State by Bengal grown in the same proportion as that of the other provinces of India, it would now have amounted to between 8 and 9 millions sterling in place of being only 3½ to 3¾ millions. Because all the provinces, excepting one, pay us more than enough, that is be reason why that one, which happens also to od naturally the most fertile, should pay a gono deal less than enough." This is not the first time this charge has been made. In 1877 in noticing the Bengal zemindars' protest against the Public Works Cess, Lord George Hamilton, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, had used the same argument. His Lordship said: "Under the Permanent Settlement Bengal paid £8,000,000 less land revenue than she would have to pay if the land revenue were liable to revision." Now, how do the facts stand? It is notorious that when the land settlement was first made in the North-Western Provinces, it was made on the basis of 70 per cent. of the gross rental for the State and 30 per cent. for the zemindar Lord Cornwallis had made the settlement with the zemindars of Bengal by reserving out of the total rental 90 per cent. for the State, giving up only 10 per cent. to the zemindars, which was hardly sufficient to meet their collection charges. The only compensation made to the zemindars for so exorbitant a revenue charge was the surrender of the waste lands comprised within their respective estates, free of rent. But the cultivation of these waste lands was a work of time, and there were very few zemindars, who had sufficient command of capital to bring those lands into cultivation, and at the same time to meet the deficiency in the collections from their estates, and thus preserve them from sale for arrears of revenue. The consequence was that within the first decade of the settlement, with the exception of small estates or farms which were mostly cultivated by the proprietors themselves, about 80 per cent. of large zemindaries passed by revenue sales from the hands of those with whom the settlement had been made. It was not until by a large expenditure of capital the waste lands had been brought into cultivation that such of the estates as contained these lands yielded any profits to the proprietors, while the assets of such estates as had no waste lands in them shewed very little or no change except within the last 20 or 25 years. Suppose instead of a permanent settlement, Lord Cornwallis had made a 30 years' settlement, and on the same terms that had been subsequently laid for the North-West, what would have been the financial result of such a settlement? Why, just 70 lacs of rupees per annum less than what was obtained from the Permanent Settlement! The rental of the *mal* or revenue-paying lands of Bengal at the date of the Permanent Settlement must have been in round numbers 4 crores of rupees, otherwise 90 per cent of gross assets would not have given a revenue of 3 crores and fifty lacs. Deduct from 4 crores, the total rental, 1 crore and 20 lacs the zemindar's share of it at 30 per cent. the balance 2 crores and 80 lacs would represent the revenue of the State under a 30 years' settlement; in other words, just 70 lacs of rupees less than what was obtained under the settlement of Lord Cornwallis. Well, there must have been two renewals of this settlement up to date, *viz.*, one in 1822-23, and another in 1852-53. Then there was hardly any variation in the rents of land since 1780 until after 1854, that is the Crimean War, which gave an unusual impetus to our export trade in seeds and grains; consequently it wss not likely that the two renewals would have caused any sensible increase to the revenue, so that in all probability the land revenue of Bengal from 1792 downwards, instead of being 3 crores and 50 lacs, would have remained at 2 crores and 80 lacs, and would also have continued so till 1882-83. If Lord Cornwallis, instead of making a Permanent Settlement on the terms he did, had made the mistake of introducing a thirty years' settlement in Bengal, the State would have suffered a loss of 63 crores of rupees, besides being deprived of the vast resources, which the reclamation of the waste lands computed at the time of the Permanent Settlement at one-third of the lands then under cultivation, must have brought within its reach.

It is true that the assets of the zemindars have increased within the last twenty years, and the Road Cess statistics show the rate of increase. We give a statement compiled from the Road Cess returns:

ROAD CESS VALUATIONS.

Number of times by which the valuations exceeds the Revenue.

District.	‡	District.	
Burdwan ...	2·4	Balasore ...	2·1
Hooghly ...	2·0	Tipperah ...	3·4
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·6	Bancoorah ...	3·3
Nuddea ...	2·6	Beerbhoom ...	2·1
Jessore ...	3·6	Mymensing ...	6·1
Moorshedabad ...	2·4	Maldah ...	2 3
Rajshye ...	3 2	Dinagepore ...	1·9
Dacca ...	4 5	Bogra ...	4·0
Furreedpore ...	3·6	Pubna ...	4·1
Monghyr ...	3·9	Chumparun ...	5·0
Bhaugulpore ...	6·2	Sarun ...	4·5
Purneah ...	2·3	Gya ...	5·4
Cuttack ...	2·4	Muzufferpore ...	3·6
Pooree ...	2·1	Julpigoree ...	4·3
		Average ...	3·1

The total revenue of permanently settled estates as given in the official returns, at three times this amount, which represents the average rise in land profits in Bengal according to Road Cess valuations, the gross assets of the estates would come to 954 lacs of rupees. If the land in Bengal were assessed on the present principle of half-assets for periodical settlement, the revenue at the present day would amount to 477 lacs, or 159 lacs more. So that the loss to Government on the present caculations amounts to a crore and a half in round numbers and *not* to eight crores as Lord George Hamilton had stated, nor to five crores as the *Pioneer* asserts. On the other hand as we have shewn above the State will have taken from the zemindars till the conclusion of the third term of the thirty years' settlement, that is to say till 1882-83, about 63 crores of rupees, and if after that period it had assessed the estates at their then assets, supposing that the assets had gone on increasing in a progressive ratio, it would have then added say 2 crores of rupees per annum, and in thirty years it would have received 60 crores, that is to say till the completion of 1902-3 of the Christian era, and even then the account would not have been squared. But this is not all. In periodically settled estates large remissions are allowed on account of drought and flood, which taken at such a low sum as 5 per cent. would represent about 2 crores of rupees. Further, in those estates large outstanding balances generally accrue, but this is not the case with permanently settled estates. There are again charges for protective works, which are not borne in permanently settled estates with a few exceptions here and there, where there have been special engagements. Such being the case, can it with any show of reason or justice be contended that the Permanent Settlement has been a loss to the State?

This is one "bearing" of the Permanent Settlement as the *Pioneer* calls it. Let us look to another. What was the condition of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was concluded? Lord Cornwallis wrote in 1789—"I may safely assert that one-third of the Company's territories is now a jungle inhabited only by wild beasts." And his Lordship accordingly advocated the limitation of the Government demand in perpetuity with a view to encourage the cultivation and improvement of the land. His Lordship remarked:

"This argument is founded on a supposition that when the zemindars are convinced that the demand of Government on their land is fixed, they will adopt measures for the improvement of them, which they will not have recourse to so long as that demand is liable to occasional variation, and consequently strongly points out the expediency of a Permanent Settlement, and declaring to the landholders as soon as possible that the conclusion of a Permanent Settlement with them is the object of the Legislature in England, as soon as it can be effected upon fair and equitable terms."

And let the reader say whether that expectation has been fulfilled or not, whether the waste lands have not been brought under cultivation, and the resources of the country thus developed.

The next point is what was the financial position of the State when the Permanent Settlement was concluded? We will describe it in the words of Mr. James Pattle, one of the best fiscal officers of the East India Company, and a member of the Board of Revenue. He says: "The country brought under the decennial settlement was for the most part wholly uncultivated. Indeed such was the state of the country from the prevalence of jungle infested by wild beasts, that to go with any tolerable degree of safety from Calcutta to any of the adjacent districts a traveller was obliged to have at each stage four drums and as many torches; besides, at this conjuncture, public credit was at the lowest ebb, and the Government was threatened with hostilities from various powerful native states. Lord Cornwallis' great and comprehensive mind saw that the only resource within his reach on this critical emergency, was to establish public credit and redeem the extensive jungles of the country. These important objects, he perceived, could only be effected by giving to the country a perpetual land assessment made on the gross rental with reference to existing productiveness, and therefore promising to all those who would engage, the encouragement of an immense profit from extending cultivation. Admitting the sacrifice was very great I think it cannot be regretted when it is considered what difficulties it conquered, and what prosperity it has introduced. For my part I am convinced that our continuance in the country depended on the adoption of that measure and that our stability could not otherwise have been maintained. This was my opinion at that time and it has remained unaltered."

Lord Cornwallis fully anticipated the future exigencies of the State, and his Lordship thus wrote to the Court of Directors on the subject in a despatch dated the 6th March 1739: "If at any future period the public exigencies should require an addition to your resources, you must look for it in the increase of the general wealth and commerce of the country, and not in the augmentation of the tax upon the land." And has not Lord Cornwallis' prophesy been fulfilled? His Grace the Duke of Argyll, in his despatch on the Road Cess in 1870, admits that "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue, which it has sacrificed in the form of land assessment." As a further proof of this fact we give the following statement of the produce of the four principal branches of indirect taxation in the five principal divisions of the empire:

Sources of Revenue.	Bengal	N.W.P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salt, excise, Stamp and customs...	5,002,317	1,276,699	1,471,475	2,733,66	2,179,750

It will be seen from the above that indirect taxes are nowhere so productive as in Bengal. And what is the cause? It is this that the prosperity of the people under the Permanent Settlement enables them to make greater contributions to indirect taxes. And yet it is said that the Permanent Settlement has been a financial loss!

The opponents of the Permanent Settlement have off and on vented their indignation against Lord Cornwallis as a short-sighted statesman, who has sacrificed the interests of the empire to his own hobby. Read what one of the ablest Revenue officers of Bengal now retired says on this subject:

Lord Cornwallis has stood before the world for nearly a century as the first Englishman who thoroughly understood the interests of the agricultural classes. His name has been honored as the great legislator, who laid the foundation of the edifice that has gradually risen in Bengal, overshadowing in beauty and stability all the structures in other parts of the empire! Where is wealth? in Bengal! Where is advancement in civilization, in education? In Bengal! Where is contentment? In Bengal! And all are to be ascribed to the policy introduced by that ill-informed foreigner whose remarks were mere meaningless platitudes.

The above protest comes from Sir Henry Ricketts; we need hardly say that we endorse every word of it.

There is another test of the *Pioneer's* reasoning. It says that Bengal now pays 5 millions less than the other provices. Let us take the land revenue returns of Bengal, Madras and Bombay as given in that paper:

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
Land revenue and Cesses	£ 4,310,000	£ 4,098,000	£ 2,767,600
Area	189,000 Sq. M.	138,000 Sq. M.	134,000 Sq. M.
	Land revenue per Sq. M. £23	Land revenue per Sq. M. £29	Land revenue per Sq. M. £28

It will be seen that the difference is very slight. But this is more than compensated as we have shewn above in the much larger produce of other taxes in Bengal compared with the other Provinces.

The premises of the *Pioneer* being thus clearly wrong we will not trouble our head about its conclusions. We need only remind the writer that it was the money taken from Bengal which had won the empire, and that the empire is therefore under a deep debt to Bengal.

COL. CHESNEY ON THE INDIAN SERVICES.

PUBLIC opinion is at last veering round to what we have so often urged in these columns, viz., the gross injustice which has been done to India by the too free importation of Europeans into the Indian services of late years. This injustice has been three-fold, 1stly the disregard of the natural claims of the children of the soil to service in their own country when they possess the necessary qualifications, 2ndly the block in promotion, which tends to make the officers discontented, and 3rdly the heavy addition to Indian expenditure on account of pay and pension. Col. Chesney has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* a thoughtful article on the subject. He is not an impartial writer on Indian questions; he has his crotchets and prejudices, and as a service man he cannot wield an unfettered pen. But public opinion and the stern necessities of the financial situation in India have it would seem forced him to make certain admissions, which we might say foreshadow the policy of the Indian Government. In the first place Col. Chesney is not quite correct in stating that "Indian pensions are not only absolutely moderate, considered with reference to the duties performed by the annuitants: this form of their remuneration is on a lower scale than obtains in any other public services." The Indian scale of pay is the highest in the civilized world, as we shewed in a recent issue. In no other country are public officers paid on such a magnificent scale as in India, and if the pay be large the pension charge must necessarily be large. The only difference is that the covenanted civil servants of India are required to make contributions towards their annuities, but the annuity forms a sort of co-operation fund, and if the deductions are compulsory, that is a condition of the service. Col. Chesney offers a gratuitous insult to Mr. Bright in these lines: "No doubt, to a man living at home at his ease on ten or twenty thousand a year, with nothing to do except to run down his absent fellow countrymen at intervals during his leisure, the desire to have a pension of any sort may seem a very contemptible thing; still, even the retired Indian official must live, if he survives the period of his active service, and he could not well be expected to live on less than he now gets." But the question is if the Indian official is paid so high, why should his pension be equally high? His high pay ought to enable him to make greater savings than similar officers in other countries are able to do. The pension list, Col. Chesney, admits, "is becoming day by day larger and larger." He writes: "Within the last twenty years or so, the English agency in India has undergone a very great increase of numbers. In days gone by, both custom and law recognised only two classes of officials, the covenanted civil servants and their native subordinates; but of late years large and important branches of the public administration have been created, the members of which far outnumber the covenanted civil service—although even now their status is but imperfectly recognised—the staff of which branches is steadily increasing; and when the time comes for the retirement of the existing members of the Indian services—the engineers, police officers, the professors and inspectors of schools, the members of the telegraph, forest, and other departments which have recently come into existence—the burden of the pension list will be very much heavier than it is now." It is therefore highly necessary to consider whether the present policy of filling every high or respectable appointment in India with a European should be persevered in.

As an Engineer Col. Chesney naturally enough first puts forward the claims of the Indian Engineers. He admits that "considered with reference to the work to be done, and the sort of remuneration given by private companies for similar duties, the emoluments of the service are extremely liberal. The Indian Government [redacted] its engineers much better than any private employer, and gives a pension and furlough into the bargain; and while service under a private

company is usually for a limited term, at the end of which the engineer is turned adrift to seek a fresh engagement, the Government servant is secure of permanent employ; this branch of it also has had its full share of the general rise in salaries and allowances which has been taking place all through the Indian service." And yet the Engineers grumble. Why? Because promotion is not rapid. The same thing has happened to the Civil Service. As Col. Chesney remarks: "The rapid expansion of the field for employment which, for a long period of years, has seemed to be the normal condition of Indian public life, as one new province after another came under our rule, has at last come to an end. To make matters worse, the service was considerably increased some years ago, but without any proportionate increase having occurred in the number of higher appointments. The augmentation therefore took the form of an increase of subordinate magistrates, in which grade accordingly many of the men appointed at the season in question still remain, after a length of service which in ordinary course would have made them judges or magistrates, enjoying salaries four or five times as large as they are actually getting. The writer does not however notice the great injustice which this multiplication of English officers inflicts upon the children of the soil. In proportion the subordinate appointments are given away to Europeans, the Indians suffer. In order to rectify the present untoward aspect of the public service in India Col. Chesney would reduce the number of European *employes* and reserve all subordinate appointments for the natives of the country. He writes: "It will, of course, at once be asked, how will you provide for the duties now performed by the junior European officials whom you propose to dispense with? I answer, by native agency. It needs hardly be said how strong a case lies from the point of view of the Indians themselves, because the call to deal with it is now fully recognised; and it is understood that measures are at the point of maturity for giving effect to the principles enunciated on this head when the transfer was made of the Government of India to the Crown. It is fortunate that the introduction of this measure may be made not only not antagonistic to the interests of the European services, but be almost entirely to their advantage." Col. Chesney is an advocate of the competitive system for employment of Englishmen in the public service. He says: "When the principle was first established of throwing open the English public service to competition, the objections so persistently brought against it, that this would be to hand over the administration of the country to a set of mere bookworms, or that the upper and middle classes would be driven out of the field by the clever candidates from a lower social stratum, were indeed soon dispelled by the result. A little experience showed that the expensive preparation which these competitions involved effectually kept the field select in one sense, while equally it was found that the possession of a certain amount of brains did not incapacitate the owners from the proper use of their limbs." But he would not extend the same principles to the natives of India. In his opinion what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. He remarks:

"But the same thing does not hold good in India. Education there, at least the sort of education which alone is effectual for a competitive examination, is practically the monopoly of one class, a class in no way representative of the people of India, and which is markedly deficient in those qualities most needed for a governing body. Yet against these sedentary youths who swarm to our Indian free schools and colleges, the youth of England, subject as they are to the distractions of healthy English life, would probably in a perfectly open competition have little chance, and the only thing which has saved the Indian service from being swamped by successful candidates from a class which has never yet afforded any evidence of capacity for governing their fellow men, was the condition fortunately laid down in the beginning, that the competition should be held in England. To apply a system which, with all its faults of detail, works well enough among the robust English middle class, in whom vigour of body and mind may always be found conjoined, to the people of India, among whom education has made so little progress as yet, that a mere educational test would have the certain effect of excluding the very class which it would be most desirable to associate with ourselves in the administration of the country, was a remarkable instance of legislative pedantry. Fortunately, however, that sentimental feeling which would have handed India over to be governed by a class of Indians in a singular degree unfit for the duty, and who would have commanded the sympathies of the people of India generally to even a smaller extent than the European officials whom they displaced, has now yielded to a juster view; and it may be hoped that the authorities in India, who have the strongest interest to do right on the matter, will be left unfettered in their selection of the only men who ought to be chosen—those who are fittest for public employment on a consideration of all their qualifications taken together: birth, character, and education.

We had thought that Col. Chesney has risen so high of late in public estimation by his public labors that he had also risen simultaneously above his low prejudices of younger days. But, it seems, we have been mistaken. He still cherishes the old antipathy against the poor Bengali. Whether the educated natives of Bengal have shewn administrative capacity or not the high commendations which have been passed on the native magistracy and judiciary by distinguished civilians and other high authorities and by the Government afford ample testimony. In Native States the success of the Bengali has been equally more marked. As for the Bengali being a foreigner in other parts of India, that is a calumny which if true is losing its force every day as the Indian continent is being traversed by Railways and the masonic influence of English education is spreading. In fact there is now so much union and sympathy among the peoples of the different provinces of India, so much harmony in intellectual aims and aspirations, that to say there is jealousy among any two classes of them is simply to libel the whole Indian nation.

There is one other point in Col. Chesney's paper, which deserves notice. He says that "the more extended employment of natives in the public service of India should be sanctioned on one condition that the rate of remuneration should be lower than what is given to Europeans.

We admit that there is much force in his argument, on this point, but in our opinion the salary ought to be regulated according to the dignity and reponsibilities of the office, and not according to the colour and creed of the recipient of it. It might be at once seen what sort of offices might with advantage be given to the natives of the country, and what should be the dignity and responsibilities of such offices. The salaries attached to these offices should be fixed accordingly. If under exceptional circumstances the office is once given to a European, the salary should not on that account be increased, for it might well be assumed that for an office of this kind a native is as good as a European, and such being the case why should an invidious distinction be made, between the two, and the native paid lower and the European higher because of difference in colour? Let the Government distinctly declare which appointments should for the present be exclusively held by Europeans, and for those appointments there should certainly be a special scale of pay. But for all other appointments the scale ought to be the same, whether the incumbent be a European or a native, and in this way a considerable saving may be effected without offering any violence to the *amour propre* of the native officers. This principle is already followed in the subordinate executive and judicial services, and it ought to be extended further as the field of native employment is widened.

THE DECCAN RYOT.

Now that Mr. Cracroft Hope's Bill for the relief of the indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency has been introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Government cannot too attentively consider the views which Mr. William Wedderburn, District Judge of Ahmednuggur, has expressed on the subject. That gentleman rightly holds that in order that legislation for the relief of the Deccan ryot "may proceed on a solid basis of fact, it seems absolutely necessary that some local experiments should be made." He then goes on to say:

"We should take a certain number of distressed villages and try by what reasonable appliances they may be brought into a condition of moderate prosperity. Laws can afterwards be framed to give effect to such arrangements as are found practically efficacious. Such experiments would not be costly. they would excite the friendly sympathy of the whole district, and would bring to our aid, in solving a very difficult problem, all the experience and self-interest of the people themselves. It appears to me that if we proceed in any other way, we cannot hope for real success and that no law based on general considerations will be found to fit in with the perversity and intricacies of local requirements."

The importance of this suggestion cannot be over-estimated. The Executive Government, as might have been expected, has as yet shewn no disposition to ascertain the real disease which afflicts the Deccan peasantry. It would have the public believe that the blessings which the English Government has conferred on them in the shape of fixity of tenure, moderate assessment, and the transferability of land have been the chief causes of their ruin; and that the money-lenders and the civil courts are primarily responsible for the agrarian riots, which disturbed the peace of certain parts of the Deccan four years ago. That the executive authorities should offer this plea for the sad state of things in the Deccan is natural enough. That they should attribute the wretched condition of the Deccan Kumbi to all sorts of causes but the right one, is nothing more than what could be expected from ordinary human nature. According to them, the unfortunate Kumbi suffers to-day from the rainless sky, to-morrow from the sterile soil, and the day after from falling prices or from his own ignorance and improvidence, or from the very boons his beneficent rulers have generously conferred on them. But the revenue system has nothing whatever to do with his abject and hopeless poverty. The Secretary of State, the Government of Bombay and the "executive" legislature, all have ignored or overlooked the important fact but, according to three out of the five members composing the Deccan Riots Commission, viz., the Bombay Judicial Officer and the North-West Revenue Officers, "the new settlement which greatly and suddenly enhanced the assessments was more directly connected with the outbreak [of riots] than is indicated in the conclusions recorded in the report" [of the commission.] Indeed, these three members have emphatically declared that the causes of the wretchedness of the Deccan ryots "must be looked from the land revenue assessment in themselves extravagantly heavy." The Government of Bombay, so said Mr. Frank Cockerell, when he brought forward his Deccan Ryots Relief Bill last year, "did not consider that any case had been made out against the existing land assessment or the system under which the Government revenue was realized as reasonably entitled to be reckoned amongst the causes of the ryots' present embarrassment." It is beyond question that so long as the Government does not go to the root of the matter and find out the real nature of the disease from which the Deccan peasantry are suffering, a proper remedy can not be applied. And the best way of dealing with the question would certainly be to make experiments in a certain number of distressed villages, as suggested by Mr. Wedderburn.

The experiments which Mr. Wedderburn suggests for trial are these:

1*st*. A settlement of existing debts. It is said that the sowkars would be willing to accept about eight annas in the rupee, and those villages might be commenced with where the creditors are most inclined to accept reasonable terms. When a fair composition is arrived at, Government should advance the money, to be repaid in easy instalments without interest.

2*nd*. I would give to each ryot the option of paying to Government (say) a one-anna share of the gross produce, instead of the existing cash assessment; and this share I would assign for a term of (say) five years to a capitalist of approved character, who would then occupy the position of a "zemindar" or farmer of land revenue.

As regards the first suggestion, it is manifest "that until the incubus of paper debt is removed, no successful measure can be taken for the ryot's relief." There can be no doubt, as Mr. Wedderburn observes, that "his energies are crippled, and he has no interest in raising valuable crops which would at once be pounced upon by his judgment creditors." The first thing necessary for the relief of the Deccan Kumbi is to give him a fresh start in life; and this can only be done by a composition with his creditors, the Government advancing the money required for this purpose from the public treasury either without interest or at a very moderate interest.

But even after the Deccan ryot has been enabled to make a fresh start in life he will not be able to keep his head above water for any length of time, unless measures are taken to place him above the necessity of resorting to the money-

lender. It is extremely easy to pour invectives upon the devoted head of the village Shylock; but the hard fact remains that under existing circumstances the cultivator cannot do without him. The ryot has now to look to him for money to buy the grain he sows, and it is the money-lender who supports him and his family until the harvest is gathered in. But how can the Deccan cultivator be placed above the necessity of borrowing? This can be done only by a change in the revenue system. Mr. Wedderburn writes:

The original idea of the Revenue Survey was that, by fixing a moderate cash quit-rent we secured to the ryot the benefit of all improvements, and it was hoped that in a bad season he would readily pay the assessment from the accumulations of prosperous years. Such an arrangement is admirable in intention. But unfortunately it does not suit this district where the people are uncenterprizing. and the rainfall very precarious. It has been found that the ryot is here quite unable to profit by the favourable speculation offered to him by Government, or indeed to grasp the idea of it. He is filled with grievance at not getting remissions in a bad year. For the old Hindu idea is that the sirkar should take as revenue a share of the gross produce. A benevolent ruler takes a small proportion; a greedy ruler takes a large one. But to the ordinary ryot it appears contrary to all reason that Government should claim their share when there is no crop at all. Moreover, the low cash assessment proves a snare, as it induces the people to cultivate more land than they can properly manage, breaking up waste that ought be left for trees and pasture. Also, having to pay assessment whether they cultivate or not, they are tempted to take a slovenly crop every year off the whole field. In this way, careless cultivation is introduced, fallows are neglected, and the soil becomes exhausted.

The Survey Rules have thus proved a stumbling-block to the people of this district. But all these evils would be removed by the adoption of the system of "Batai" or payment in kind. This system operates as a sort of sliding scale of remissions in bad years; and as the ryot would give a share of his crop when reaped, instead of cash, he would not be driven to the money-lender. Also the change would have a beneficial effect on the minds of the people, who would welcome a return to the old native custom. They would also appreciate the moderation of the Government demand when expressed in the familiar term of "Batai." At present, the liberality of Government is lost sight of in their dislike to the mode of collection.

Whatever the original idea of the framers of the Bombay revenue system may have been, its practical working has reduced the agricultural classes in many parts of that Presidency to chronic indebtedness and hopeless poverty. The Mahratta rulers took a moiety of the gross produce of the land. Although the British Government contents itself with a smaller proportion, yet the peasantry have been impoverished under its rule. How can this apparently inexplicable state of things be accounted for? The fact is, that the rigid revenue system of the English Government is not suited to the simple habits of the people of this country. In bad years the Native rulers of India took nothing from the land; but the inexorable British tax-gatherer knows no mercy. The ryot has to pay the State landlord the fixed assessment whether the year be good or bad, and whether he has cultivated his land or not. Moreover, he has to pay it in cash. He must convert his grain into silver at a heavy loss to pay his revenue with. Truly have the survey Rules proved a stumbling block to the people of the Deccan. Unless those rules are materially altered, it is idle to legislate for the relief of the Deccan ryots. The transfer of the state demand from cash to grain would be an important step in the direction of improving the condition of the Kumbi.

Mr. Wedderburn thus explains his second suggestion:

Now, as regards the zemindar or farmer, it appears that it will be his function, as a man of capital and enterprise, to take up and develope the speculation which the ryot has shown himself too feeble to carry out. At present the retired official, professional man or trader, who is fired with the laudable ambition of becoming a landlord, finds great difficulties in his way. Land is only to be bought in scattered patches with an insecure title and the purchaser's money and patience are wasted in fruitless litigation. Also the position he thus acquires is that of a tenant rather than a landlord and his previous training does not fit him for the business of actual cultivation. On the other hand, by the scheme above stated, Government have it in their power to create for the man of this class a position of dignity, profit, and public usefulness. For as assignee of the Government share his position will be analogous to that of a jaghirdar; being able to tide over unfavourable years he will profit by the moderation of the survey rates; and he will have a direct and personal interest in the prosperity of the ryots. The influence of an educated man of position in the village would be valuable in every way. Through him "Takavi" could be safely and easily advanced to the ryots for seed, bullocks, and wells. He would see that the money was properly applied, and would probably himself be willing to lend bullocks to the poorer ryots and otherwise assist them in critical times. As his claim could be fixed and known, he could not attempt to rack-rent; while in recovering his just dues which would form a first charge on the crop he would have the aid of the revenue officials as provided by Chapter VI, of Regulation XVII. of 1827; so that he would not have to go to the Civil Court. Also the ryots might be warned that any one giving trouble in paying his share would revert to the cash assessment. The wheels of business would thus work smoothly. And Government would also benefit in the same way getting the revenue paid punctually and without trouble and being saved from stringent measures against defaulters. Also by transfer of the State demand from cash to grain Government would be saved from prospective loss in the depreciation of silver.

We earnestly hope that the view expressed by Mr. Wedderburn on this important question would receive attentive and favorable consideration at the hands of Government, before Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Relief Bill, which was formally introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council last week, is proceeded with.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON SATURDAY last Sir Ashley Eden returned to Calcutta. There was a large gathering of the Presidency officials and leading native gentlemen at Sealdah to receive His Honor Sir Ashley leaves for Simla to-night. The climate of Darjeeling did not evidently benefit much the health of His Honor and his staff, for for each seemed to have lost a ton in weight.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Colman Macaulay will act for Mr. Mackenzie as Secretary in the Revenue and General Departments during his absence on leave for three months. Mr. Harrison remains in charge of the Financial Department. This arrangement would cause only one change instead of two, which would have been the case, if Mr. Harrison had been moved to Mr. Mackenzie's place, and Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Harrison's. We congratulate Mr. Macaulay on his rapid rise in the service. It shews that Government appreciates real talent.

WE HEAR that Mr. Metcalfe proposes to introduce the Tramway into Patna. He has invited Mr. Souttar, the projector of the Calcutta Tramway, to visit Patna and to submit specifications and estimates.

MR. ANDERSON, Magistrate of Baukura, has set a good example. In consequence of frequent fires in Baukura the local Committee, aided by the Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, formed themselves into a fire-brigade for mutual aid and protection. The movement received the cordial support of the Municipal Committee, and with the approval of the Commissioner a sum of Rs. 200 was contributed from Municipal Funds in aid of the movement, and for purchase of buckets and ladders and for deepening wells and improving the water-supply. The arrangements have proved efficient and successful. We commend Mr. Anderson's example to the Poona authorities.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to observe that a movement has been set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Viziniagram. A public meeting was lately held in Benares and a Committee appointed for the collection of subscriptions. The late Maharaja's charities knew no distinctions of race or religion, and all classes of the community ought therefore to combine to offer a fitting tribute to the memory of the lamented deceased.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Sir Richard Temple is being appreciated in Bombay. On His Excellency's return from tour a Deputation of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha waited upon him with a welcome address. In this address the Sabha recounted with approval and appreciation several measures adopted by Sir Richard Temple during the past year for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Sir Richard returned a large-hearted reply. In testifying to the loyalty of the Sabha Sir Richard drew a fair distinction between reasonable dissatisfaction with the policy and measures of Government and disloyalty to the Crown. His Excellency said:

I duly acknowledge the loyal tone which pervades your address. High as my confidence may be in the mass of the inhabitants of the Deccan, I cannot venture to hope that in so large and diversified a country all persons think what is right, or feel as they ought to feel in the political matters. If there be any who are wrongly minded in these respects, I leave them to their own reflections on the existing order of things, trusting as I do that such reflections will lead them to a better state of mind. At the same time you may be assured that we never confound with disaffection or disloyalty such dissatisfaction as people may reasonably feel with specific measures, with any particular policy, or with defects in administration to such dissatisfaction we are always ready to give an impartial and unbiassed consideration. But be all this as it may we have a right to confide and we do sincerely confide in the loyalty and good-will of the vast majority of the people generally and of the higher classes especially.

Nobly said. Would that other Governors had the same appreciative spirit!

THE EDITOR of the *Rast Goftar* justly resented the attempt of the Government of India to include his paper, which is an organ of the Parsi community, among the "seditious vernacular papers" of India. An extract from this paper was placed among the "Selections" laid before the Council of the Governor General when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. The editor of the paper accordingly forwarded through the Bombay Government a memorial to the Viceroy in Council, protesting against his unjust treatment. The following is the reply of the Gomeut of India, which has been communicated through the Government of Bombay:

From,—C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.—Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.—To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.—Simla, the 5th June 1879.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding a memorial from the Editor of the "*Rast Goftar*" newspaper, Mr. K. N. Kabraji. An extract from this newspaper was placed among the Selections from Vernacular Journals which were laid before the Governor General's Legislative Council in connection with the Vernacular Press Act (IX. of 1878). The memorial represents that the extract in question was not faithfully translated and that the article in question was in no way seditious or treasonable. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council considers that the "*Rast Goftar*" is usually a loyal journal, and that the article in question is not a strong instance of seditious writing.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has always regarded the Parsee Community whose organ the "*Rast Goftar*" is said to be, as being amongst the most loyal of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. His Excellency in Council is aware that gentlemen connected with the "*Rast Goftar*" have in past times done useful service; he is glad to learn that this journal is usually considered to be loyal, and he is willing to believe that the Extract from the Selections prepared by the translator to the Bombay Government did not adequately represent the scope of the article from which it was taken.

This retractation on the part of the Government of India is just and generous, but how many innocent scribes are sacrificed like the editor of the *Rast Goftar* through the vagaries of translators and the stupidity of Magistrates!

SIR ASHLEY EDEN before proceeding to Simla has revised the Rules for the administration of the License tax. The rules are fair enough, but neither rules nor resolutions can rectify the original defects in principle. Thus among the list of persons exempted are ghariwans, palki-bearers and cartmen, not being proprietors of gharies, palkies, and carts. But most of these proprietors are themselves drivers, and their earnings are small enough, but they will not escape the pains and penalties of taxation. Again, "all servants receiving fixed wages, whether their duties are such as would ordinarily make them liable under the Act, or not, including all mechanics and artizans paid by wages, are exempted from the operation of the Act." This is fair enough, but what have poor artizans, who belong to the same class but who have not the same good fortune to earn fixed wages, done that they should be held liable to the tax? Of course the Executive Government cannot absolve them from their liability, for the law gives it no discretion in the matter. The truth is the law is most one-sided and inequitable. And the false economy which the Government has pursued in working it has made it worse in practice. Instead of leaving the assessment in the hands of experienced Deputy Collectors as had been originally contemplated, the Board entrusted the work to sub-deputies and circle officers on miserable pay, engaged for the nonce, and therefore not even under the moral stimulant of permanent employ, and the result was peculation and oppression of the grossest kind. We hope the fruits of the License tax will teach Sir John Strachey how utterly unsuited is direct taxation to this circumstances of the people of this country.

GOVERNMENT by *gali* seems to be the order of the day. The Viceroy charged the British Indian Association with "calumniating the Government of India in their universally admired address against the repeal of the cotton duties.

The Secretary of State accused the dissentient members of the SupremeCouncil against the cotton policy of Government of using "coarse language." General Strachey calls the critics of his brother's financial policy "curs." And we have another illustration of government by *gali* in the correspondence between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India on the subject of the License tax, which has been placed in our hands. The Committee of the Chamber, in forwarding their last half-yearly report to Government, drew attention to the address of the President, and stated that "the views therein expressed regarding the license tax have their unanimous and entire support and approval." The Committee further remarked that "in their judgment public confidence in the financial administration of the Government of India has been seriously shaken by the manner in which the famine taxes have been appropriated to the general purposes of the State, and they express their earnest hope that the long enduring trust of the people of this country in the good faith of the British Government, may not be destroyed nor imperilled, by persistence in policy which amounts, in fact, to a confiscation of the famine fund." The Governor General in Council pass by these strong expressions of opinion from the first mercantile body of India as "inevitable," but pours the vials of his wrath upon the devoted head of the poor President. The Financial Secretary is instructed to write:

With regard, however, to the remarks which Mr. Yule, the President of the Chamber, has made in his address, regarding the application of the taxes imposed for the protection of the country against famine, I am to say that the substance and manner of those remarks are such that HisExcellency in Council must decline to discuss or to reply to them. He can only express his astonishment and regret that a gentleman holding such a post should have thought it becoming to charge the Government of India with deliberate dishonesty and bad faith, and contemptuous disregard of solemn promises and duties, or to countenance the imputation that its conduct has been 'not only faithless but cunning."

His Excellency in Council does not believe that such language as this is approved by a body of gentlemen like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, long distinguished for its honorable feeling and its intelligence,

We cannot conceive why the President has been singled out, when the Committee state that his views "have their unanimous and entire support and approval." This is a species of personal criticism, which we little expected from such an august body as the Governor-General in Council. The Government of India has fallen into a peculiar habit of "declining" discussion. When the arguments of the British Indian Association were irresistible, the Viceroy said he "declined to discuss"; with regard to Mr. Yule's remarks His Excellency in Council similarly says that "he must decline to discuss or to reply to them," as if this mode of repressing public criticisms can vindicate the policy of Government and carry conviction to the public mind regarding it. His Excellency in Council expresses "his astonishment and regret" at Mr. Yule's address; we only say that the public cannot adequately express "their astonishment and regret" at the new policy of governing the country by high words.

THE AFFGHAN WAR butter-boat has been floated. Military critics, both at home and abroad, have given their opinion freely enough on the character of the operation of the invading army, the high military skill shewn by the commanders, the great strategies played by their men, and the admirable arrangements for supplies effected by the Commissariat. But official language is something different from that of the common herd of men. It does not take notice of all facts; it does not describe both sides of the picture; it deals only with the sunny sitle. Thus we find that the Proclamation of the Viceroy announcing the termination of the Affghan war contains only superlative adjectives upon all concerned. We give below a few examples:

The gallantry of the troops both British and Native of all branches of the Service has been conspicuously displayed wherever it was tested on the field of battle; whilst the steadiness of their discipline has been uninterruptedly maintained in the orderly occupation of positions rapidly secured by their valour and patiently protected by their presence.

For their steady courage and disciplined endurance throughout the vicissitudes of this campaign the highest praise is due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British and Native Forces engaged.

The services rendered by the superior and subordinate officers of the Medical, Ordnance, Survey, Telegraph and Postal Departments merit from the Government of India an acknowledgment which cannot be too unreservedly recorded.

The work required of the Commissariat Department—supply and transport—was of an exceptionally difficult and arduous character: and in acknowledging these difficulties, as also the zeal and energy evinced by the officers generally in overcoming them, it is incumbent also to place on record, that great credit is due to the Civil and Political Officers from whom that Department received such valuable assistance.

The other duties devolving on the Political Officers attached to the operating columns were of a very delicate character, requiring for their successful performance much tact and discretion. They have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Governor General in Council.

Special recognition is due to the valuable and self-denying labours of the Clergy of all denominations who were present with the troops in the field.

The Governor General in Council desires to express his high appreciation of the cordial co-operation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and of the Administrative Officers of that Province, in the prosecution of a campaign materially aided by the experienced advice and loyal assistance of the Punjab Government.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is not forgotten "for his personal supervision of the collection of supplies and transport in Sindh," while the Native Princes and chiefs are thanked for "their prompt and practical loyaty." Happy they, who bask in the sunshine of Indian imperialism!

WE ARE sorry for Dr Irving. On the eve of his retirement he has received from the head of the local Government a castigation which we fear he will remember to the end of his life. In an evil hour, forgetful of his own position, he gave in his last administration report a tongue to the malcontents against the hospital reform, which Sir Ashley Eden has initiated, and His Honor has come down upon the poor doctor in sledge-hammer style. We cannot make room for the whole Resolution, but we will cull a few extracts from it here and there:

Dr. Irving, in referring to the efforts that have been made during the past year under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to put some check on the excessive expenditure of former years, has thought proper to designate the year as one of "rigid economy", during which "the screw was continuously applied for the purpose of reducing expenditure in all possible ways." Dr. Irving however, will no doubt on reflection admit that these loose and careless expressions do not in any way represent the real policy of Government, which has been repeatedly explained. The policy of Government has been to secure to the sick under treatment proper food comforts and medicines and to check the malpractices which are now admitted to have existed by all except those who were directly or indirectly responsible for the state of things under which while the sick were deprived of the medicines and comforts ordered for them the tax payers of India were defrauded of large sums of money, The policy of Government has been simply and solely directed against waste and the results described in the report show how enormous the waste has been. That many persons must have suffered pecuniarily by the check on waste is obvious enough and it is of course their interest to misrepresent as far as possible the action of Government, and to maintain an agitation in the hope of producing a return to the former state of things; and this last object they have systematically endeavoured to gain by the odious accusation that the sick in hospital were stinted in the medicines and diet necessary to their health. That such persons should act in this way was of course all along expected but from responsible Government officers of position a more judicial analysis of facts may reasonably be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Dr. Irving may not have intended that his words should convey the meaning which they obviously bear and this seems the more probable because the figures he himself gives support inferences the very reverse of those which would be naturally drawn from his remarks. The policy of Government the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied was not by any one so misunderstood or perverted as Dr. Irving's words imply nor is there the Lieutenant-Governor believes a single medical officer among those whose practice is thus impugned who would admit that his patients were left without anything that could be really beneficial or useful to them. Dr. Irving is not without experience of these matters and had he desired to make an impartial examination of the events of 1878 in the Cambell Hospital he could not have disregarded the facts which he himself records elsewhere and which prove the death-rate of the year to have a very favourable significance with regard to every point of management and expenditure.

Again:

If Dr. Irving had considered this question in the joint interests of the State and the sick poor' as an administrative officer should have done, he must the Lieutant-Governor thinks have seen evidence in the event of 1878 that the interests of both had been seriously neglected in former years; that the public had been made to pay enormously for medicines and for comforts which never reached the sick and that the patients of the Campbell Hospital while they have cost the State much less in 1878 have received more liberal and beneficial treatment than they ever received before. The view which the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavoured to enforce is that a dram of rum or a pound of rice actually consumed by the patients is far more efficacious than dozens of portwine or gallons of soup charged for by contractors, but never seen by the patients. It is no doubt the case that there are many hundreds of persons in the streets of Calcutta whose health might be improved, and indeed from whom disease might be averted by "a liberal use of generous soups milk stimulants and other kinds of food;" and the Lieutenant-Governor knows of no town in the world of which the same might not be said; but he is not aware that any Government in the world has recognized it as a part of its duty to raise taxes for the purpose of averting disease by a system of general liberal public diets. The mortality to which Dr. Irving alludes is to a great extent attributable, as he elsewhere admitted, to the enormous number of moribunds sent to the pauper hospital in state generally in which no diet in the world would help them. In the treatment of the sick the officers of hospitals have the fullest possible power to order any diet they consider actually necessary for the preservation of life.

Hold! hold! enough! Poor Dr. Irving, why did you tempt the birch? George Campbell could lay it on hard and thick, but he was loose and consequently not always effective, but Ashley Eden's strokes cut deep and wide and make blood run out in a stream.

WE UNDERSTAND that Sir Stuart Bayley will take up Sir Ashley Eden's plan of tour through East Bengal. In the begining of next month it is believed he will visit Dacca, Mymensing Sylhet, and other parts of East Bengal, and see with his own eyes the condition of the people in those districts. He will probably visit Calcutta in the beginning of September *en route* to Durbangha, whither he will proceed to install the young Maharaja of Durbhanga on the guddee.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla, July 16th. 17h. 30m.—From Kandahar, dated 15th.—City and country have been generally quiet during the past week. Revenue in grain and cash continues to come in. A party of 80 travellers arrived on the 11th from Herat; they report everything quiet there and on the road. Six regiments of the garrison had been ordered to Kabul. The news of the peace has excited general rejoicing. Cholera in the city has only slightly increased, averaging five to six cases a day, but there have been smart outbreaks in some neighbouring villages Among the troops nothing serious occurred till the 10th and 11th, when three Europeans died. After a day's interval this was followed by a sharp outbreak all over the cantonment, over fifty cases occurred in 36 hours, the Gurkhas alone losing ten combatants yesterday. A wing of the Gurkhas and a squadron of the 19th, moved into camp yesterday evening; only very few cases were reported this morning. Three men of the Baluch regiment were handed yesterday for the murder of a comrade. The health of the troops, apart from cholera, is good and improving, and that of the city very good. Caravans of Povindahs continue to arrive from India. Weather cooler. Sher Ali Khan, the new Governor, is expected in a few days.

17th. 17h. 45m.—In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Thompson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to ammend the law relating to District Casses and Rural Police in British Burma. Mr. Hope introduced the Bill for relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkan with a statement the delivery of which occupied two hours. Discussion of the measure in which Honorable Sayyad Ahmed Khan, Messrs. Cockerell and Egerton Sir A. Arbuthnot and Mr. Whitly Stokes took part was postpond owing to the lateness of the hour till to-morrow at twelve o'clock and other business before the Council was proceeded with. Mr. Stonkes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to Bmend the Foreign Jorisdiction and Extradition Act of 1872: and also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871. The Rules of Council were subsequently suspended and the Bill passed into law. The Select Committee's reports on the Civil Courts in Oudh Amendment Bill and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill were presented to the Council.

18h. 12h. 44m.—Major St. Jhon, R.E., now at Kandahar, has been appointed Consul General at Astrabad on the Caspian.

MONEY MARKET.

(*July* 19, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	94	14 *a*	95	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	97	0 *a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	12 *a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	100	14 *a*	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	100	14 *a*	101	2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)...	Rs.	100	8 *a*	100	12

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0 *a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	107	8 *a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	„	108	0 *a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8 *a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	„	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	„	110	8 *a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	101	8 *a*	102	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Annamala Pillay Esq., Padukotta.....	6	8	0
V. N. Gopaliengar Esq., Hassan.....	4	0	0
Midnapore Public Library,.....	13	4	0
Baboo Soshee Vooshun Mookerjee, Gya.....	20	0	0
„ Nemy Churn Mojoomdar, Benares.....	6	10	0
„ MohendraNath Bose, Berhampore.....	3	4	0
„ Annund Chunder Sen, Burisaul.....	13	4	0
„ BrojonathChowdry, Maoobeng	6	10	0
„ Rajendranath Roy Chowdry, Saidpore...	13	4	0

,,	Kadar Nath Dutt, Nurrail	5	0	0
,,	Pehary Lal Mookerjee, Kurigram	13	4	0
,,	Poreshnath Sookool, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,,	Madhan Lal, Gya	6	10	0
,,	Hurry Mohan Hor, Buxar	5	0	0
,,	Poornochunder Banerjee, Dacca	3	5	0
,,	Tarrucknath Chatterjee, Bhotooria	10	0	0
,,	Moheshchunder Chatterjee, Mozufferpore	13	4	0
,,	Beharylal Mojoomdar, Monghyr	15	0	0
,,	Siddeshur Bose, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,,	Khetter Mohun Sen, Saidpore	13	4	0
,,	Kadarnath Gooin, Muzufferpore	10	0	0
,,	Bamacharan Banerjee, Nowshera	10	0	0
,,	Umbicachurn Chatterjee, Khuruckpore	10	0	0
,,	Tarrucknath Dutt, Bardon	6	4	0
,,	Sheogopal Singh, Chuprah	6	10	0
,,	Essanchunder Mozumdar, Pubna	5	0	0
,,	Shamchunder Dhar, Bood-Bood	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 16, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 20th May last.

The services of Lieutenant G. Ulick Browne, Officiating Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 4th instant.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Dacca district.

Moulvie Shujat Ali Ahmed, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Tumlook, Midnapoor, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Moheshreka Division of the Howrah district.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district with effect from the date on which he joined.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th June 1879.

Baoo Protap Chunder Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozepore, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 13th ultimo.

Baboo Prankissen Dass, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Bagirhaut, Jessor is allowed leave of absence for two months without pay, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Gunga Narain Roy is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade at Bagirhaut, Jessor, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Prankissen Dass, or until further orders.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave up to the 1st August next under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 9th ultimo.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogrr is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Grimley or until further orders.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 7th ultimo to the 2nd instant, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Rampore Haut Division of the Moorshedabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that division.

Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Depufy Collector, Pooree having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th June last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th February 1879 is cancelled.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of [Revenue, Lower Provinces :—

Baboo Luchminarain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga.

,, Roghunath Shahi, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Shahabad.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Beverley, Additional District and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, on leave, is appointed to act as Supperintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Baboo Gopal Hurry Mullick, Inspector of Police First Grade, is appointed to act until further orders, as an Assistant Supperintendent of Police, and is posted Fureedpore.

REGISTRATION.—Keoja Phru Mong Rajah is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Maniksuri, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts *vice* Narabdi Mong Rajah, deceased.

Hri Kyn Chowdhury Rowaja is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Ramghur, in the Chittagong Hill tracts. *vice* Maraphra Rowaja, deceased.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, acted as Special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan in addition to his own duties, from the 16th April to the 1st June 1879.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is also appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan, with effect from the 2nd June 1879.

Surgeon D. Basu, Officiating Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Manbhoom in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, Civil Surgeon Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Surgeon W. F. Murray, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Burdwan is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, or until further orders.

Sugeon K. P. Gupta, Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan in addition to his own duties.

Assitant Surgeon Mohendro NathGupta, in charge of the Sealdah Lock Hospital and the Bow Bazar Examination Ward, is allowed leave from the 16th April to the 7th May 1879, inclusive under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 21st July 1879, unpressed Jute will be carried over the Northern Bengal State, and Eastern Bengal Railways, without any restriction on weight or distance, at the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile, plus 6 pies per maund Ferry charge.

All former rates, special or otherwise, will from date, as above, cease to be inforce, till further notice.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 11th July 1879.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Rate-payers, desiring to have their names registered under Section 18 of the Municipal Act, are requested to lose no more time in sending their applications to enable their Office to close the register on the 15th August 1879.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offig. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1879.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted a Head Master for the Behar English School on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the under-signed before the 10th of August 1879.

BIMOLA CHUNDER BHATTACHARJYA,
Secy. to the Behar English, School.

SRI KRISHNA SANHITA.

Precepts of Chaitanya in Sanscrit and Bengali by Babu Kedarnath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate Narail, Jessore. Rs. 2-8.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent, newly discovered, Patent Medicine for Piles and a sure remedy for all sorts of complaint, arising therefrom ; sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 and packing 12 annas for Mofussil supply exclusive of Postage. At Mess. R. Scott Thomson £ Co., Imperial Druggists Hall, and Dr. H. C. Bose, Mirzapur, Machuabazar Street No. 36, and also at the premises of K. P. Chatterjee No. 3 Shampooker Lane.

NOTES ON LAMB'S TALES, P. P. 315.

By Bhola Nath Pal, M. A., Head Master, Hindu School. Price Re. 1-8 postage 1½ ans. On sale at the Canning Library. The book may also be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Calcutta School Book Society's Depot, and at the book-shops in Old Chinabazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The notes give the etymology and derivation of words on a plan calculated to interest native youths in the study of roots, together with illustrative passages from standard authors, which, while they elucidate the passages in the text themselves, afford exercises for recitation. It is an intelligent little book, and should find a ready sale "—The *Statesman*.

" The Notes are copious, well-arranged, and we may say exhaustive, indicating much intelligence, research, and labour on the part of the annotator"—*Hindoo Patriot*.

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Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Fitted in Silver Frame..... Rs. 7.
ditto in Steel ditto ..... „ 4.

MOZOOMDAR CO.

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Wanted a Head Master for the Chuckdighi Higher Class English School, salary Rs. 75 per mensem.

None need apply who has not passed M.A. or B.A. University Examination.

The application will be received by the undersigned up to 25th instant.

F. WYER.
Collector of Burdwan.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 11th July 1879.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The public is informed that tickets for Ice are now procurable at this Office in quantities not less in value than Rs. 10.

Purchasers of that amount or more will receive a discount of two pice for every rupee.

The tickets are of the following denominations :—

10lb | 2lb
4lb | 1lb

The company having now two machines at work it is hoped the supply of Ice will meet the demand.

The price is 9 pie per lb

A. R. McINTOSH & CO.
Managing Agents.
3, Fairlie Place, Cacutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

On and from 10th July 1879 and until further notice the Ferry charge for all goods carried at the first class, and special rates will be reduced to 6 pie per maund.

By order,
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdts. Office, Saidpur 5th July 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Special rate for Salt.

On and from 10th July 1879 and until further notice salt will be carried from Saraghat to Rungpore or Kawnia Stations at a special through rate of Rs. 12r per 100 maunds.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore 8th July 1879,

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Revised Parcels rate.

On and from 1st July 1879, and until further notice, Parcels will be booked through to Kurseong and Darjeeling from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway or Northern Bengal State Railway and *vice versa*, at the uniform rate of 4 annas per seer or part of a seer. Parcels will also be booked between any two stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway or between any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway or Eastern Bengal Railway, at 2 annas per seer or part of a seer.

By order
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 4th July 1879.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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১৬৮ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ৸০ বার আনা।

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The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Annual subscription Rs. 5.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

C. H. TAWNEY, M. A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 5th July 1879.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

Forms of application together with Copies of rules for information and guidance of Rate-payers desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for Election as Municipal Commissioner, at the next general Election which is to take place on the 1st October 1879, can be had on applicion to the under-signed not later than the 10th August 1879. All names must be registered under Section 18 of the Act before the 15th of that month.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th July 1879.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
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By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah.*
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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36ea.
Price of Piping per foot. As.	...	12,	Re.	1,	1 4		
Gallons Water, Per minute.	4,	6	8,	0,	12,	13,	1-5

Hand Pumps. No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75, each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12, p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute.	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950, 0

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, *gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.*
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for *Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.*

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

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Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.
Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
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Carpets.

Our stock of these comprises all the best new designs (all patterns and colorings not being in accordance with good taste being carefully excluded) and will be found one of the largest in India for selection.

We have them in Velvet Pile Tapestry and Brussels, and can make a Carpet to order of any size in 24 hours.

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Another shipment of these in richly gilt frames has just come to hand and we have marked them exceedingly low to ensure a speedy sale.

New Purdah Repps, Crettonne, Chintz,
New Curtain, Baizes, Table Cloths.
New Brass Upholstery,
New Rugs, Fringes, Mats,
New Damask Table
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Furnishing estimates supplied on application.

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Branches at Mussoorie, Allahabad and Darjeeling.

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PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

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Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

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Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

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Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

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On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4-40 A. M., and Bankipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Bankipore, May, 29th 1879. } MOWBRAY JOHNSTON, *Asst., Traffic Supdt.*

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This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

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This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages:—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

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A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

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